The Bombay Gazette

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 12,156 New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons	H. P.	Captain	Friday.
L. HYDASPES	2984	500	S Bason	18th Nov.
—SURAT	3142	550	J. L. Parfitt	25th ,,
L. VERONA	3116	600	F. Speck	2nd Dec.
M. COROMANDEL	4496	800	L. Reeves	9th ,,
L. ANCONA	3128	600	W. J. Webber	16th ,,
—NIZAM	2726	500	R. W. Haselwood	23rd ,,
L. MALWA	2959	600	G. W. Atkinson	30th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London vi Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
SUTLEJ	4191	800	A. H. Johnson	25th Nov.
PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	9th Dec.
BALLAARAT	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	23rd ,,

Return Tickets are issued to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Nov. 12, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.
First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.	20th Jan.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th ,,	10th Feb.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Jan.	1st March

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail
BORMIDA	...	On the 26th Nov.
BISAGNO	...	On the 17th Dec.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 15, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
				1887.
TITANIA	M. Garofolich	4,200	600	7th Dec.
				1888.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th Jan.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
				1887.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	14th Dec.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Sept. 15, 1887.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "NYANZA," 2,128 tons, Captain SIMONS, sails on TUESDAY, the 29th Nov. For Freight or Passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN SINCLAIR," 3,000 tons, Captain C. R. DARLEY, will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about the 1st proximo.

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the Upper Deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort, Separate Music and Smoking Rooms, Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates of Passages, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 15th Nov. 1887. Agents.

AUSTRALIAN RED CARBINET, A SOUND HIGHCLASS CLARET.

Per dozen Quarts Rs. 12.

KEMP AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S MILK OF ROSES.

SOFTENS the Skin, removes Sunburn, Freckles, Pimples, &c., renders the Skin Smooth and Pearly, gives a Pure and Blooming Complexion, and restores and preserves Youthful Beauty.

Per Bottle, Re 1-8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S STANDARD ÆRATED WATERS.

SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED for their PURITY AND BRISKNESS.

Orders for 2 dozen and upwards delivered free of cooly hire in Bombay.

		Rs.	as.	
Soda Water, &c.	...	0	12	per doz.
Lemonade, Tonic, &c.	...	1	0	,,

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 18th November 1887, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 21st November, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,032 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd November, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 1st December, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,098 tons, on SATURDAY, 19th November, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Nov. 17, 1887. Agents.

STEAM. CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, returning via Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Port Darwin, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
SCINDIA	2661	On or about 20th November, 1887.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Nov. 3. 1887. Agents, Bombay.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all chief Continental Ports. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON.
CHIEF OFFICE IN INDIA. } RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INVALID'S SHERRY.

THIS is our old Dry Sherry. It is a well matured wine, remarkably soft and dry, and free from acidity. It is specially recommended for dyspeptics or those having a gouty diathesis.

Price Rs. 28 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INVALID'S PORT. (SANDEMAN'S.)

THIS well known brand is generally prescribed and recommended by the Medical Profession. It is a very superior Dessert Wine, tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effects of the climate will find in this Wine excellent recuperating properties.

Price Rs. 34 per dozen.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC.

THIS popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored."

Price per doz Quarts, Rs. 10-12; Pints, Rs. 6.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER.

(IND COOPE & CO.'S)

		Rs.	
Per dozen Qts.		5	4
Per dozen Pts.	,,	4	4
Per case of 3 dozen Qts.	,,	15	0
Per case of 6 dozen Pts.	,,	24	0

Bottled specially for TREACHER & Co., Ld., who have been appointed Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

AUSTRALIAN SHIRAZ.

THIS WINE, so popular in Australia, is fast gaining the Esteem of the Public in India.

It is full-bodied, of a fine Bouquet, and possesses a very great Vinous flavour.

Per dozen Quarts Rs. 15.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S DIGESTIVE TABLETS.

A sure and pleasant Remedy for INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, HEART-BURN, &c.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

LIME JUICE CORDIAL.

PREPARED from GENUINE LIMES; perfectly free from chemicals or acids, except the natural acid in the pure Juice of the fruit. It is quite free from the MUSTY TASTE AND SMELL which is usually found in LIME JUICE CORDIALS, and is GUARANTEED TO KEEP, open or closed, for any length of time in any climate and to be entirely free from alcohol.

Per case of 1 doz., Rs. 14. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP AND COMPANY'S SEIDLITZ POWDERS.

For Making the Celebrated Mineral Water of the Seidlitz Springs in an Effervescent form.

WE can RECOMMEND this as superior in its cooling and purifying effects to any other Preparation sold under the same name, and as approaching nearer to the renowned Natural Water for which the above Spring is so celebrated.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDIES,

THESE fine Brandies from their very superior quality have now taken rank in public estimation with such well-known brands as Hennessy, Exshaw, &c.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old, per dozen	Rs. 61	0
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-labelled Brandy," per dozen	,, 36	0

This celebrated Brandy, the well-known Heart Labelled, is specially distinguished for its delicate aroma and the fine and full, yet soft and mellow flavour, which is so characteristic of a superior Cognac fully matured by age.

00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a Choice Matured Spirit, per dozen	,, 32	0
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy, per dozen	,, 28	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GUARD AGAINST EASTWINDS, FEVER, &c.

DR. JAEGER'S SANITARY WOOLLEN CLOTHING AND BEDDING.

Guaranteed of the Purest Wool and Camel Hair.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
Estd. 1870. BOMBAY. Estd. 1870.

NEW GOODS. "SEASON 1887."

HOAR & CO. EVERY DEPARTMENT
OFFERS A SPLENDID CHOICE OF
HIGH CLASS GOODS
MODERATELY PRICED.
INSPECTION INVITED.

HOAR & CO., { OUTFITTERS, } **BOMBAY.**

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GREETING CARDS

JUST UNPACKED.
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT.
ALL OF THE LATEST DESIGNS.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

(STOCKS IN BOMBAY.)

MADEIRAS, 8 qualities, from the celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per doz. quarts.
PORTS 6 ,, ,, Hooper Brothers, Oporto.
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 28 per doz. qts., Pints Rs. 2 extra per case.
SHERRIES 6 ,, ,, Manuel Gaztelu e Yriarte, Cadiz.
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 27 per doz. quarts.
Pints of Hocks and Champagnes Rs. 2 Extra per Case.

The above Wines are all CAREFULLY and SPECIALLY SELECTED for the Indian Market.

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, prices, and terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WATSON AND COMPANY
HAVE REMOVED FROM
ESPLANADE HOTEL
TO
1, CHURCH GATE STREET.

CHATEAU-CHENONCEAU.

THE above Estate is spreading out along the Banks of the river Cher in hillocks all covered with Vine Plantations. The abundant Crops which are reaped every year are specially used for making the CHATEAU-CHENONCEAU Sparkling Wines.

Not to talk of Similar Wines of inferior quality the Chateau-Chenonceau is possessed of all the qualities of the finest growths of Champagne, to which it can be advantageously compared.

In the several Exhibitions, the Chateau-Chenonceau has successively obtained the highest rewards.

The prices are kept specially moderate to get the name appreciated according to its merits.

Extra Dry	Rs. 36-8	per doz.
Dry	,, 30-8	,,
Extra Dry	,, 42 12	Per Case of 2 doz. pints.
Dry	,, 36-8	,, ,, ,,

TO BE HAD FROM **MEIFFRE NEVEU & CO.,**
SOLE AGENTS.
OR KEMP AND CO., Ld.,
SUB-AGENTS.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &C.,
OF BOMBAY AND POONA,

SEND their Watches, Post prepaid and at their Risk, for their net value by V. P. Post, all over India and Burmah, and to ensure every satisfaction to the Purchaser they offer the option of exchanging the Watch if not approved of, provided it is returned within two days of its receipt. The Watches specially recommended by Mr. Marcks personally from their enormous stock are the following.

Each Watch is supplied in a Case with Spare Glass and Mainspring:—

	Rs.
The Popular Watch, the cheapest that goes well, Keyless Crystal face	15
The Keyless Lever medium size Watch do. do.	25
The Celebrated "Campaign Watch," sound Lever, Crystal-faced, as used by hundreds of Officers	35
The Keyless Lever Silver Crystal-faced Watch, excellent in performance	50
The same works in Hunting case	60
The finest strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2 inch diameter, in substantial Silver case	85
The Half Chronometer Silver Crystal-faced Watch, warranted maximum variation 1 minute per month	140
The Gold Half Chronometer, adorable Watch with Crystal front	250
The same as foregoing, in Hunting case	280
The Highest class of Chronometer Keyless Watch, in very heavy Gold Crystal case, maximum variation ½ minute per month	375
The same as foregoing, in very heavy Hunting Gold case	420

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY,
43, Esplanade Road.

POONA,
1, East Street.

OUR INDIAN TEAS.

THE numerous Testimonials from our esteemed Customers and the increasing demand for our Teas, notwithstanding the large quantity of cheap "stuff" offered in Bombay, prove that our Teas are superior to all and have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma.

TESTIMONIALS.

The Tea supplied to the Officers' Mess, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, during the past 5 years by Messrs. Morton, Maju and Co., has invariably given satisfaction.

G. H. JOHNSTON, Captain,
Mess President, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment.
Colaba, Bombay, 22nd August 1887.

H. C. Detachment Mess, Jalna, 23rd August 1887.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the fine quality of the Tea supplied by you to the Mess. It is much appreciated by us all.

F. J. DOYLE, Surgeon,
Secretary, Hyderabad Contingent Detachment Mess, Jalna.

Secunderabad, August 24th, 1887.

I have much pleasure in informing you that the Tea you have supplied for the Mess for the last 12 years has been universally approved of. It has always been of uniform first-rate quality.

C. W. W. BURTON, Lt., Mess Secy., 8th M. I.

British Residency, Persian Gulf,
Bushire, 10th September 1887.

I have much pleasure in saying that the Teas you have been supplying me with for some years have been entirely to our satisfaction. The latest consignments especially have been of excellent quality and flavour.

E. C. ROSS, Colonel.

Satara, 30th August 1887.

I have pleasure in stating I prefer your Tea to all others.

ANDREW BARRY, M. D., F. R. C. S., Surgeon-Major.
Superintendent of Matheran.

Kamptee, 12th September 1887.

I take the opportunity of telling you how pleased we are with your Teas. They are quite the best I have tasted in India, and every one likes them immensely.

F. D. LUMLEY, Captain,
2nd Middlesex Regiment.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' TEAS,
22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FURTHER EXTENSION AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE increase of Travellers, Visitors and Residents in Bombay, has induced the Proprietor to make FURTHER VAST STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENTS beyond those carried out last year to this the most popular and successful hotel in India.

A FINE SPACIOUS VERANDAH is under construction with the usual kindness of the Landlord, and will be placed all around the building, and this addition has been so planned as to give privacy so inadequately attained in most hotels, with added comfort to visitors and residents.

The SANITARY arrangements have had especial attention and meet with the approval of the best scientific authorities.

Every Bedrooom has a Bathroom, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly steam power.

The DINING HALL—the largest and finest in India—is worthy of its name, having been the Hall of the High Court of Justice. There are Billiard, Reading, Smoking and Drawing Rooms for the use of residents. Fine views of Bombay's celebrated harbour, with full access to sea breeze.

For TRAVELLERS the Great Western offers facilities in its proximity to Station, Harbour, Government and other Offices.

Trams pass the door to all parts of the city.

Passengers at Church Gate and Victoria Stations met by Hotel servants. Tariff, Rs. 5 per day Cook's coupons accepted.

THE SEASON 1887-8. SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure of Informing their LOCAL and MOFUSSIL Constituents of the ARRIVAL of their NEW GOODS for all DEPARTMENTS.

INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Fancy Coatings, Angola and Cheviot Suitings, Fancy Trouserings, Vestings, Bedford cords, all Shades; also the New Khakee Cord for Regimental Breeches, Whip-cords for Riding Brown and Black Velveteens, Blue Serges, Broad Cloths, India Tweeds, etc.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

Oxford Cloths, the Genuine article; French Cambrics; Silk and Wool Wove Flannels all thoroughly shrunk; Spun Silk, plain and striped.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

Plain and Fancy Cotton Socks, Plain and Fancy Merino Socks, Coloured Cashmere, Lamb's-wool and Hand-Knitted Socks, Merino, Lamb's-wool and Cotton Stockings for Sportsmen, Black Silk and Fancy Striped Socks for Dress.

SCARVES, TIES, GLOVES, &c.

Knot Scarves, Pin Scarves, Bows, &c., all of the latest Fashions, Braces, French and English, French Kid Gloves, Gent's White, Lavender, and Dogskin, Ladies' Dogskin Gloves, 4 Buttons, Ringwood, Cloth and White Lisle Gloves, Kid Gloves Lined, The Scarf Adjusters, Silk Sock Suspenders, Shirt Sleeve Clips, &c., &c.

HATS AND HELMETS.

Black Silk Hats for Dress, Drab Tall Hats, Black Felt Hats, Brown, Fawn, Drab Ladies' Helmets and Felt Hats, Hawkes's Regulation Helmets, Hunting Hats, Ellwood's Helmets, Drab and White, Tweed Hats and Caps for Travellers in great variety.

TRUNKS, BAGS, PORTMANTEAUS, &c.

Overland Trunks, Rail Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Air-tight Boxes, Tin Cases, Solid Leather Hat Boxes, Rug Straps, Hold-alls, Gladstone Bags, Hand Bags, Riding Belts, Money Belts, Fitted Gladstone Bags, Despatch Boxes, Helmet Cases.

RUGS, MAUDS, DRESSING GOWNS, &c.

Austrian Striped Rugs; Scotch Mauds, a splendid assortment; Blankets, Scarlet and White; Real Eider-down Quilts, Eider-down Feather and Horse-hair Pillows.

White Turkish Dressing Gowns, Oxford Cloth and a choice lot of Tweed Dressing Gowns.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE G. I. P. R. ANNUAL VOLUNTEER BALL will be held in the G. I. P. R. Institute, Parel on the 18th November 1887, at 9 p.m., under the Patronage of the Commandant and Officers of the Corps.

PRICES OF ADMISSION

In Uniform	Rs. 6
" Mufti	" 7

To admit one gentleman and two ladies. Refreshments inclusive.

C. R. HAWKINS, Capt.,
Hony. Secy. and Treasurer.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy ....Annas 4

BASEL GERMAN MISSION MANGALORE TILES.

A FEW REASONS WHY they enjoy a very wide popularity :—

They are guaranteed to be made of pure, unmixed Mangalore clay ;

They are not reduced in value by admixture of different sorts of clay ;

They are made by trained Europeans, and having undergone various improvements, are by far and away the best roofing material either made or sold in this country ;

They are so thoroughly dried and compressed that they effectually keep out rain and damp, and are light, durable, elegant and cheap ;

They are secured by Royal Letters Patent against worthless imitations.

For Illustrated List and every other information apply to

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency,
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a Consignment of very best Ivory-Handled Sheffield Cutlery, with through Tang. These have been made specially to our order by one of the best Manufacturers and are offered at exceptionally low prices,

18, Marine Street, Bombay.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headache and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure, when all other drugs have failed.

GENUINE ENGLISH CLOCKS.

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

MADE TO LAST A CENTURY !

UNSURPASSED TIMEKEEPERS !

		Rs
1.	ROUND PENDULUM TIMEPIECE, 12-inch Dial, with Fusee and Chain, in Mahogany Case, with Lock and Key ...	60
2.	Do. do. Superior Quality, with Twisted Copper Wire Chain ...	70
3.	Do. do. A 1 Quality, Extra Strong and Best finished works, Plate-glass Front, Cast Bezil, with Lock and Key ...	75
4.	DROP CASE, long heavy Pendulum Timepiece, Plateglass Front, Cast Brass Bezil, Splendid Timekeeper, 12-inch Dial ...	80
5.	DROP CASE OF FINE POLISHED MAHOGANY, striking the hours on a powerful Bell, A 1 Quality (14-inch Dial) ...	160
6.	16-inch DIAL, round Extra Solid Mahogany Case, Plateglass, Strong Cast Bezil, with Lock and Key, striking on a powerful Bell.	190
7.	16-inch DIAL, Timepiece only, Drop Case, fine Mahogany Case, unsurpassed as a Timekeeper. ...	145
8.	BRACKET CLOCK, most lovely old English Pattern, 8-inch Silver Gilt Metal Dial, Plate-glass, Exquisite workmanship, striking on a powerful Bell, in fine beautifully Polished Mahogany Case with Bracket to match ...	225
9.	BRACKET CLOCK, A I Quality, Chiming the Quarters on 4 and on 8 Bells, and striking the Hours on a Powerful Gong of a deep Sonorous Sound. In fine ornamental Case of unpolished Oak-wood, with Bracket to Match. Fine Silver Gilt Metal Dial, 12 by 8½ inches. Extreme length of Case 4 feet.	
10.	The style is pure Gothic, and a Bracket with Clock would form the gem of a drawing-room furnished in the same style ...	600

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

On MONDAY, the 21st inst., and the following days, at 1 p.m. each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, behind the Oriental Bank, the surplus stock-in-trade of the late Theodor Knaust, consisting of single and double wick table, hanging and wall lamps of various kinds, large and small size cooking stoves, enamelled ware of different sorts, toilet sets, flower vases, enamelled ware.

Also large size glass doors, cupboards, show cases, shelves, &c., &c.

The property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. BENNET and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built mail-phaeton with a grey Arab horse and harness.
1 fast trotting chestnut pony.
1 handsome English-built glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 handsome strong flea-bitten grey Arab horse, 14-2, 7 years, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong bay Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.
1 bay Arab horse goes in saddle and harness.
1 flea-bitten grey Waler gelding, perfectly, quiet in saddle and harness and a free mover.
1 high wheeled dog cart by Johnston of Allahabad in very good order with moveable hood.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Anesty Lodge," Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, Hink's patent, duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, rich Brussel and Persian carpets, a handsome strong built Victoria with a bay Arab horse and harness, &c., &c., the property of C. GREENWAY, Esq.

Also the property of NORRIE MITCHELL Esq., consisting of surplus bedroom furniture, strong English built landau, fast trotting child's pony sets of harnesses, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, November 18, 1887.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

MR. WALTER G. TREACHER, son of the late John Treacher, Esq., for many years a resident in Bombay, WILL FROM TO-DAY HOLD OUR AUTHORITY TO SIGN for and generally to REPRESENT us in Bombay in place of Mr. Thomas Wilson, whose Power of Attorney is cancelled and whose engagement with us as Manager of our Bombay business has been completed by reason of effluxion of time.

CUTLER PALMER & Co

London, Oct. 28, 1887.

HURJIMUL AND CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS AND SHAWL MERCHANTS.

JUST RECEIVED NEW JEWELLERY in Gold, Gem, Silver Enamel; also Rugs, Carpets, Dhurries, a fine and select collection of Tiger and Cheetah Skins, Indian and Chinese Curios, &c. &c.

Inspection solicited. Stock carefully selected for the approaching 'Xmas Season.

Price lists fee by Post.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY, GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500, and upwards.

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved cheques on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by all remittance.

ADDISON & CO., Mount Road, Madras, and Trichinopoly, now manufacture the following brands of

"CLUB" CIGARS,

as supplied by them to the Madras Club, the Rajahmundry Club, and the Cosmopolitan Club. These are all made from the best Tobacco, and great care is taken to secure uniformity in quality :—

		Per box of 100.	Per 1000.
JAVAS.—	No. 1 "Club" Java.....Rs. A choice mild Cigar.	3 0	Rs. 28 0
	No. 2 "Club" Java.......... Rather smaller than above.	2 12	26 0
TRICHYS.—	No. 1 "Club" Trichy, 4½ in. A good Cigar of best Dindigul Tobacco.	1 10	16 0
	No. 2 "Club" Trichy, 4 in... A good Cigar of best Dindigul Tobacco.	1 8	15 0
	"Club" Dawson, 5 in., with straw	1 8	15 0
	"Club" Whiff, 3 in., ...	1 4	11 0

All Cigars will be carefully packed, and the boxes will bear ADDISON & Co.'s Label and Signature, without which none are genuine "Club" Cigars.

ADDISON & CO. will be happy to forward their Cigars to any part of India by the cheapest route. Up-country Customers living far from a Railway are requested to indicate what arrangements should be made for forwarding.

ADDISON & Co., Mount Road, Madras.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 1—MAHOGANY ACCIDENT CASE, containing six Tinctures for External Use, in stoppered bottles ; Plaster, and a Book of Directions. This case will be found most useful in all cases of Accident, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Scalds, Sprains, Abrasions of the Skin, Blisters from Rowing, Riding, or any violent exercises. Price Rs. 20.

No. 2—TINCTURE CASE, adapted to Dr. Laurie's "Guide for Family Use," as complete as possible, and well suited for beginners in Homœopathic practice. Price Rs. 35.

No. 15—VERTICAL MAHOGANY TINCTURE CASE, adapted to, and containing, Berjean's "Treatment of Syphilis, &c." Price Rs. 50.

No. 16—RIFLE VOLUNTEER'S ACCIDENT CASE, contains three Tinctures for External Treatment, six bottles of Pilules for Internal Use, Plaster and Lint, with a little Chart of Instructions how all are to be used, in a compact and portable form, very little larger than a purse, which can be carried without inconvenience in the breastpocket. Price complete Rs. 10.

No. 17—VETERINARY CHEST, a case of medicines adapted to Harry Gooday's "Text Book of Veterinary Practice" for the treatment of the Horse, Dog, &c., containing a selection of the principal remedies, twenty-four in number, in half ounce bottles. Price Rs 20.

No. 18—VETERINARY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moores' Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttapercha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

The above are only a few among many others always in stock. Medicine chests to suit in taste and requirements of customers made on the shortest notice.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.
BERIGNY & Co.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET.

SMOKERS
Who are in search of a really
GOOD TOBACCO
AT A
MODERATE PRICE
will be glad to have their
ATTENTION
drawn to the following
CHOICE BRANDS,
PREPARED BY
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY,
whose name is a sufficient
GUARANTEE
FOR THE
GENUINE CHARACTER
AND
HIGH QUALITY
of the following
SPECIALITIES

				Rs.	as.
Golden Block Mixture...per	1	lb.	tin	3	4
Do. do. ... "	½	"		1	12
Golden Leaf Birds' Eye... "	¼	"		0	14
Golden Shag................. "	½	"		1	12
Latakia........................ "	½	"		1	12

Warranted fresh and pure.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES

TEAK TIMBER.

NOTICE to HOUSE BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, and other CONSUMERS of TEAK TIMBER.

From this date The Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited, will sell direct to consumers of Teak Timber at the Rates and on the Office Terms hitherto allowed only to Dealers.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers,
B. B. T. Corporation, Limited.

Bombay, 16th November, 1887.

ANY persons having claims against the Estate of the late Lieut.-Colonel ALEXANDER REGINALD SETON, Royal Engineers, Superintending Engineer, Western Defences are requested to prefer the same to Messrs. King King & Co., Bombay, within one month of this date, after which no claim will be entertained.

Persons indebted to the same Estate will be good enough to pay the amount due to the same firm.

A. ROCHFORT, Major, R. A.,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

Bombay, Nov. 17th, 1887.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SCRAP BRASS AND COPPER.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 23rd instant, Offers for the purchase of any quantity of SCRAP BRASS INGOTS and SCRAP COPPER INGOTS, up to a Maximum of 100 tons and 50 tons respectively, weighed over and delivered on the spot. Cash before delivery.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made on the Company's form and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 30 per ton, up to a Maximum of Rs. 500.

The Material can be seen and Forms of Tender obtained upon application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 7th November, 1887.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

HUMMUM STREET.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments, The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories, Colinderies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

HUMMUM STREET.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

HUMMUM STREET.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE !
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

F. FISCHER & Co.

HUMMUM STREET.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS).

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL DEFY COMPETITION.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

HUMMUM STREET.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY !
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations. As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

HUMMUM STREET.

GAS MACHINES.
For 150 to 250 lights.

Unprecedentedly Cheap. An opportunity for Rajahs, Municipalities, &c.

F. FISCHER & Co.

HUMMUM STREET.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT
PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies' Manufactures. Crystal Chandeliers Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Agents for India.

HUMMUM STREET.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS, case of 4 dozens.........	Rs.	4-8	per doz.
PINTS do. 8 do.	"	2-12	"

F. FISCHER & CO.

HUMMUM STREET.

PRINTING INK.

THE Best and Cheapest in the Market, suitable for fine and rough work. Barrels of 50 lbs. Rs. 15. Barrels of 100 lbs. Rs. 14.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

HUMMUM STREET.

OUR LADIES' POPULAR GOLD WATCH.

A VERY pretty little Watch, well finished, Jewelled movements, accurate and reliable.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Gold Crystal-faced Keyless	Rs. 50
Gold Hunting Keyless	" 65
Gold Half-hunting Keyless	" 70

All uniformly priced. May be had in PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED CASE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,

Opposite Clock Tower, BOMBAY. | Opposite Napier Hotel, POONA.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising if their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. ; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICES.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

SERGES FOR SUITS, DRESSES, HABITS, &c., &c.

Broadcloths, Blue, Green, Claret, Chocolate, Scarlet for Servants' Winter Uniforms.
Flannels.—Plain and Striped, for Cricketing and Lawn Tennis.
Cotton Fabrics—Drills, Dusuters, Sheets, Towels, &c.
Printed Floor Cloths in a variety of new Designs and Colors.
For Sample Books and other informations apply to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

CONTRACTS OPEN.

TENDERS will shortly be invited for the CONSTRUCTION of BATTERIES at the principal Indian harbours.

The main items of work included in the estimates are:—
Excavation.
Sand filling.
Rock filling.
Masonry in lime.
Masonry in cement.
Brickwork in line.
Brickwork in cement.
Lime concrete.
Cement concrete.—

Parties willing to tender for such works are requested to communicate with the SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, Defences of Western India, Bombay.

KANGRA VALLEY TEA.

NOTICE.

WE have appointed COOPER, MADON and Co., Limited, General and Tea Merchants, our SOLE AGENTS, for the sale of our well-known CHOICE TEAS, in Bombay, Poona, and neighbourhood. This firm will supply the public with any quantity at the rates obtaining at our Factory, viz :—Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-6 per lb., Pekoe Re. 1-3 per lb., Pekoe Souchong, As. 14 per lb., Household Mixture, As. 10 per lb. Our Teas are unsurpassed for strength and quality, and we invite comparison.

THE KANGRA VALLEY TEA Co., Ld.,
GOPALPORE FACTORY, DHARAMSALLA.

APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

SITUATE close to the Bunders and Sassoon Dock, where all Mail Passengers and Troops embark and disembark, thus avoiding the weary drive across the City, so trying to invalids after the sea voyage. It is within five minutes' drive of the Railway Terminis at Victoria and Colaba, and within five minutes walk of the chief business houses in the Fort. It commands the finest Sea Views and Landscapes of any Hotel in Bombay, and is open on all sides to the Sea Breeze.

It is furnished throughout in first-class style

WITH SEPARATE SUITES OF ROOMS FOR FAMILIES OR BACHELORS.

The Cuisine is under the supervision of an English *Chef* and is specially suited for Europeans.

CHARGES MODERATE.

For terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER,
APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY

AUTHORISED

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press;

DR. DE ROOS'

CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world ; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals ; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility ; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame ; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle, The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific ; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE W

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d., 11s, and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; COOPER, MADON & Co., (Limited), Bombay and Poona; B PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona ; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay ; BARRIE & Co., Madras ; WEST & Co., Madras ; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore ; LYALL, Allahabad ; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere ; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta ; SMITH STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta ; PEAKE, ALLEN & Co. Lucknow ; BALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa ; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo ; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents for DR. DE ROOS' Medicines.

NOTICES.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

NEW YEAR PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS IN EUROPE.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS
OF THE SEASON,
OF UNRIVALLED FLAVOUR AND FRESHNESS,
AT THE DEPOT OF FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
SUPPLIER TO THE P. & O. COMPANY,
BOMBAY CLUB, ADMIRALTY & MESSES,
NO. 9, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

MANUFACTORY AT GIRGAUM.
Prize Medal
FOR
INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND PRESERVES,
1873.

Prize Medals Awarded at the London Exhibition of 1873, at the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1883, at the Melbourne Jubilee Exhibition of 1884-85, at the Antwerp Exhibition, and at the London Exhibition of 1886.
Honorable Mention at the Vienna Exhibition.
Diploma Awarded at the Melbourne Exhibition.
Diploma and Medal awarded at the Exposition Universelle D'Anvres, 1885 ;
also Honourably Mentioned at the same Exhibition.
Established in 1845.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
Up-country Orders will be promptly Executed.
Cases of Rs. 50 and upwards will be sent free of Packing and Freight.
NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME
FRAMJEE NOWROJEE, No. 9, Forbes Street.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

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(Signed) "R. K. HAMILTON."

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo Band.
G. I. P. Railway Annual Volunteer Ball, Parel, 9 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday :—Nevasa (s), from Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Inchrhona (s), for Dunkirk ; Bhownagar (s), Bhownagar ; King Arthur (s), Persian Gulf ; Clan Buchanon (s), Marseilles, &c. ; Chanda (s), Coast and Calcutta ; Landerdale (s), Tuticorin ; and Inchlonga (s), Madras.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Kurrachi per extra s.s. Henzada will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. to-morrow.

POLO.—Game to commence this evening at 4-45 p.m. Sides : [White] Major Rochfort, Wingfield, and Boisragon [Colors] Macrae, Beville, and Nathan.

FALL OF A WALL.—The back portion of the wall of a two storied house situated in 1st street Coombarwarra fell in on Wednesday night last. A man named Cassum was slightly injured by the *debris* falling on him.

CONFIRMATION AT THE CATHEDRAL.—The Bishop of Bombay held a confirmation service last evening when twenty-one boys and girls of the Indo-British Institution were confirmed. His Lodship, as usual, delivered a short address to the children in which he impressed on them the solemnity of the occasion.

A PICK-POCKET.—Abdool Mahomed, an old offender, was yesterday charged before Mr. Crawley-Boevey by Inspector Guider with stealing a pursse. The accused was caught in the act of picking the pocket of a boatman who was standing in a crowd watching a fight. On his admitting a previous conviction the prisoner was sentenced to six months' hard labour in the common jail.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The band of the East York Regiment will play the following programme of music at the Yacth Club at 5-30 this evening :—

Slow March	Ajax	W. Barr et
Overture	Bohemian Girl	Balfe.
Selection from	The Mikado	Sullivan.
Valse	Mon Ami	Gassner.
Reminiscences of	All Nations	Godfrey.
Gavotte	" Le Charme "	Le Theire.

SUICIDE :—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Musjid Road on the body of Khundoo Cooshna a labourer aged 35 years. On Wednesday night he was found in his room hanging by the neck with a rope fastened to the rafters of his room, his feet just touching the ground. Life did not appear to be extinct when he was taken down, and means were used to restore him, but he died shortly afterwards. It appeared that he had been very much depressed in mind since the death of his child. A verdict of suicidal death by hanging was recorded.

THE VOLUNTEE CLUB SOCIAL DANCE.—The Volunteers Club gave another of its social dances on Wednesday evening, and judging from the very good attendance, the managing committee appear to have in their wise discretion provided just what is wanted in the shape of such entertainments. It was due to the unflagging interest of Mr. James Murray that such a success has again been scored. The floor was as usual superb, the music good, and the untiring votaries of Terpischore showed their appreciation by dancing till two o'clock yesterday morning. We understand that the dance committee of the Club intend holding a Fancy Dress Ball in the Town Hall shortly.

A PICKPOCKET.—Jooma Ahmed, a noted character, was yesterday charged by Inspect or Young before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with stealing a purse, containing Rs. 2-13, from the pocket of Luximon Visram on Tuesday evening last. As the complainant was walking along the Cowasjee Patel Tank Road the accused come from behind and suddenly put his hand into his pocket, removed the purse containing the money, and ran away. He was pursed by the complainant and arrested. The accused, on seeing a policeman approaching, dropped the purse on the ground. On admitting one previous conviction, he was sentenced to six months' regorous imprisonment.

A THIEVING SERVANT.—Inspector Butterfield yestercharged a Mahomedan named Kadur Mahomed before Mr. Crawley-Boevey with stealing four silver hookas valued at Rs. 150, the property of a broker named Hajee Abdool Hossein. The prisoner had been employed as a servant at a caste dinner of the Mahomedans. After the feast the pipe of fellowship was smoked in silver hookhas. When the party broke up the accused secreted the globes of two of the hookhas about his person and went home with them. In his absence next day his landlady happened to find a portion of a hookha, and as by that time it had been discovered that two of them were missing, she informed her husband, who promptly made a search and unearthed the rest of the stolen property, which had been hidden in the ground. Pleading guilty to the charge the prisoner was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

A SUSPICIOUS DEATH.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the J. J. Hospital touching the death of Nagoo Rama aged 35 years. Deceased was a labourer in an embroidery shop in Kalbadavie and lived with his wife at Peer-Khan Lane. On Wednesday morning, a policeman named Bhiccoo Babajee, a friend of the deceased, visited him, saying he came from Mahim, and kept talking with the deceased fer about an hour. In the course of conversation, Bhiccoo said he had bought half a seer of *Paidas* (native sweets) and producing one *paida* from his pocket, he asked the deceased to eat it, which he did after some hesitation. Bhiccoo then said he was hungry, and the deceased got some bread baked for him by his wife. Deceased and Bhiccoo kept on in conversation until 5 o'clock that morning when deceased suddenly became ill. Bhiccoo said " Dont you suspect anything." Deceased subsequently became worse. At 4 p. m. on the same day he was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died. About two years ago Bhiccoo boarded with the deceased for a month, and had a quarrel with him regarding some money matters, but subsequently they became friends again. The evidence of Chima, the wife of the deceased was recorded, after which a *post mortem* examination of the body was ordered by the Coroner, and the inquest was adjourned to the 3rd proximo.

A FAMILY IN WANT.—A Eurasian named Short applied yesterday to Mr. Crawley-Boevey for some relief from the Fort Police Court Poor Box. He stated that he came from Renigunta, near Madras, where he worked as a railway contractor, with his wife and family and shortly after he lost his eldest son. Following on this his wife fell ill, and the expenses attendant on the funeral and giving her care, had absorbed all the little money he had. His wife was still ill and he was so short of money that he was unable to provide her the nourishment she needed. The Magistrate remarked that he should take her to the European General Hospital. Short urged that he had not the funds do so as it required money to convey her there. The Magistrate desired to know why Short had made no application to the other various sources of charity in Bombay, and suggested that he should apply to the Europeau and Eurasian Poor Fund, the secretary of which was the Reverend Mr. Squires. Short asked for a small grant to enable him to go to Mormagao were he believed he could obtain employment. He was willing to work but he was very short of money. The magistrate remarked that he was not the only man in the city who was short of money. Short respectfully repeated that his was a serious and urgent case. His worship said that some inquiry should be made. Short was willing to submit to an inquiry. He was willing a police officer should go with him and see his poor wife lying ill in a house in the Two Tanks Road. He offered his *testimonials*, which were numerous, for inspection to show that his application was *bona fide* and that he was worthy of help. Mr. Crawly-Boevey referred him to the Rev. Mr. Squires. As Mr.Short was leaving the court a European police officer gave him a rupee, for which he appeared very thankful,

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 16th November, 1887.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·897
Temperature of the Air	80·5
Wet Bulb Termometer	72·4
Dew Point	68·8
Relative humidity of Air	·686
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	86·7
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	74·0
General Directions of Wind*	NNW, NNE, E, WNW, NW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	156

* From midnight to midnight.

ANCESTRAL PROPERTY AMONG KHOJAS.

THE following is a further instalment of the full text of the judgment delivered by the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine in the case of Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy *vs.* Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy and another :—

The Court has now to turn to the more difficult question whether the wealth which Habibbhoy left by will to defendant had been acquired by means of a nucleus of property inherited by Habib from his father Ibrahim. The evidence extends over four generations. I will take it as nearly as possible in order of time. Habibbhoy said in 1846 that he was then 54 years old. (See Ex. 125.) Defendant in an affidavit (Ex. 124) says he died in 1865, aged 72 years. His birth would then be in A. D. 1792 or 1793. He was married in 1805. Hi sfather Ibrahim died in 1816. About this period the evidence is very scanty, and no account books nor documents belonging to Ibrahim are produced, nor any account books of Habibbhoy before the St. year 1877. ‖ A. D. 1820-21, four years after Ibrahim, the father of Habibbhoy, died. For St. 1877 one book only is produced—a *mel* or cash book which contains references believed by Mr. Khareghat, witness 75, to be the pages of a ledger. This book also contains references to transactions of St. 1879. No other account book is produced till St. 1881 between which and 1886 the usual set of books are kept, but the ledger accounts show a want of balancing. In 1886 and afterwards there are complete sets regularly kept. Defendant is said to be unable to produce any earlier books, or those of the missing years. Whether this be true or not, the plaintiff was certainly not in a position to get access to them. The examination of these books was a laborious proceeding, rendered much more tedious by the misrepresentations of witness 1, Khimji Ravji, an accountant by calling, formerly in defendant's firm's service and now indebted to defendant. Defendant's other witness, witness 2, Ahmed Rahim, is an accountant in defendant's service, and showed undue eagerness to draw inferences in defendant's favour. He has taken an active part at the trial, and sat through the examination of the witness Khimji. Khimji began by saying that the partners, Habibbhoy and Datu Sumar, started in 1877, with no more capital than a cash balance of Rs. 290, and that the very small business so started gradually developed with the help of loans from one Nathu Tejani. He alleged that the firm had to borrow from 13 other persons (see Exs. D and E and the list he gives) ; but in cross-examination the reckless misstatement as regards each such loan was disclosed out of his own mouth. Those answers also discredit completely all that he said about loans from Nathu Tejani. He tried to make out that the firm borrowed about Rs. 3,000 on the security of goods shipped, and had to pay interest at 13½ per cent. But when confronted with the entry (Ex. 34) he admitted that the transaction was on a *respondentia* bond as the entry itself states the rate of 13½ per cent. including, besides interest on the advance, the charges for insurance for the outward and return voyages to Zanzibar and back, Khimji's re-examination shows that he knew very well the whole method of these insurances or *avangas* ; he ought, therefore, not to have suppressed the facts in examination-in-chief. Mr. Khareghat's explanation of this method is reliable. Without accurate information about the money market of those times and the rates of interest and premia on risk, with which the Court has not been supplied, it would be rash to infer from these rates that the firm was miserably poor and in bad credit, especially as witness 2 found only one entry (Ex. A 4) specified in the book as a loan taken by the firm, and it is only for Rs. 60. Khimji also says that the firm advanced money on insurances as shown by the entry. (Ex. 30.) There is also the statement of Khimji about St. 1881 that an up-country depositor trusted the firm with their money at 6 per cent. interest. In stating the capital as only Rs. 290, he refrained from mentioning the large value of fishmaws,sharkfins, beads, ivory, &c., in the hands of the firm in Bombay, Zanzibar and China, though he had made a note of it. His statement that at the beginning of 1881 the difference between debts due to and by the firm was Rs. 500 against the firm he admits to be incorrect. The witness did not volunteer any correction ; each had to be got out of him by confronting him with entries in the books he had thoroughly examined. When the cross-examination stopped, the witness stopped, saying he remembered no more of his mistakes, and more came out when the examination began again. The entries (Exs. Q to Z) pointed out by this witness are relied on as confirming his statement about the pettiness of the firm in St. 1877, these purchasers of fishmaws ranging from anna 1½ to Rs. 8. But as trading transactions, however, small, they would have to appear in the accounts. Khimji had to explain that they buy these things in small parcels, and sell in large ; that there might be dozens of similar purchases over Rs. 100 ; and that in three or four months of 1877 they sold about Rs. 14,000 of fishmaws (see Exs. 25 and 26), besides beads, ivory, and silk. Khimji also pointed out the items Exs. F. to P. in order that the Court might infer from the strict account-keeping, and the frugality in private expense, that Habibbhoy was miserably poor. Such an inference would be unsafe. Here as elsewhere men who wish to make fortunes often retain their frugal habits when they are fairly well-to-do. A better criterion would have been entries showing payment of interest by the firm on petty loans. But Khimji says he did not look for any such items, and only one has been found. In 1881 he finds Habib lending money at 18 and 24 per cent. He gives the following totals of 1877 :—Fishmaws : bought, Rs. 14,147 ; sold, Rs. 15,241 ; goods received from China, Rs. 6,306 ; send there, Rs. 7,102. As regards the financial state of the firm in St. 1877, the witness 2, Ahmed Rahim, does little to help the Court. He did all he could to show indebtedness to Nathu Tejani, but after considering his inferences and the entries (Exs. 39 to 46) on which they are based, I am of opinion that his guess that the Ex. 39 refers to matters of Mah, several months before Aso, the date it bears is of no value as evidence. These two witnesses say this book shows only Rs. 350 or thereabouts taken out of the firm by Habibbhoy for himself in 1877, his partner Datu Somar took out Rs. 850. The first page of the book (Ex. B.) shows that each owned a moiety of the partnership. Mr. Khareghat has shown Habibbhoy's payments to, and drawings from, the firm in (Ex. A. 115) in the form of a ledger account. The totals are Rs, 35 and 351, respectively. Mr. Khareghat, witness 75, is an experienced man, auditor of several companies, and used to native account books. He is not a partizan like Khimji and Ahmed Rahim, and his evidence was given with care and candour. He found the book of 1877 to begin with a cash balance of Rs. 290. That year began with the following assets : Rs, 1,839 due from various debtors as per list. (Ex. 127.) There were also beads in stock. Sales of beads totalling Rs, 3,513 occurred in 1877, The proceeds of goods and specie coming from Zanzibar in 1877 in return for shipments in 1876 was Rs. 1,288 : and from China Rs. 6,545. There were fishmaws in stock worth Rs. 840. The total assets exclusive of possible assets in China and Zanzibar witness estimates at Rs 14,317 when 1877 began. The debts were only Rs. 56 :—

At end of 1877 the debts due to the firm were as per list (Ex. 128) Rs. 10,769 reduced in examination to	Rs.	7,261
Add Shipments to Zanzibar	,,	435
Do. China	,,	6,473
Balance of China Goods Imported	,,	656
Fishmaws	,,	660
Cash in hand	,,	1,458
Total Assets at end of St. 1877	,,	16,913
,, Debts due by firm	,,	2,283
Goods bought in 1877	,,	
Fishmaws and fins	,,	14,119
Elephants' teeth	,,	5,361
Goods for Zanzibar	,,	1,659
Do.	,,	435
Total	..	21,574
Goods sold in 1877.—		
Fishmaws and fins sold and shipped	,,	16,101
Goods from China	,,	6,545
Do. Zanzibar	,,	1,845
Beads, &c.	,,	3,513
Goods from Zanzibar on Hirji's account	,,	1,955
Total	,,	29,959

The witnesses made out a statement of interest showing sums aggregating Rs. 395 received by the firm as interest in 1877, and one item of interest, Rs. 5½, paid by the firm. (Vide Ex. 130.) The witness admits that the incompleteness of the accounts leaves room for doubts which might vary the totals ; but such items as can be compared with the totals of sales and shipments given by Khimji are in approximate accordance, and I see no better guide to the Court than the figures ultimately given as correct by Khareghat after reflection and cross-examination. The capital and assets belonged equally to the two partners, I find on the above evidence that in the beginning of St. 1877 each had about Rs. 7,000 of property in this business. Ex. 94, which I admitted on the evidence of witnesses 60,61 and 62, shows that Habib was married in A.D. 1805, when the dowry and palla stipulated were of the value of about Rs. 5,000. There is no evidence of actual payment by Ibrahim. The witness Mavji whose examination (Ex. A 116) defendant's counsel has put in is not worthy of much reliance where he merely speaks from hearsay, but otherwise when corroborated as in several matters of facts he knew himself. He leaves the impression that Ibrahim had migrated from Bhownugger, and says he was a mukadam in the caste, statements which Ex. 94 confirms. He also represents Ibrahim as a fairly, wealthy man, and says he had a house at Chinch Bunder. Mavji did not know whether he was owner but knew him as occupier, along with Habib. Mavji says he himself was 8 or 10 years old in St. 1869 ‖ A. D. 1812. His evidence goes no further back. The conveyance of 1812 of land for a mosque found in the Government Records, (Ex. 121) produced by witness 74, shows that at that time Ibrahim did act as one of the four leaders of the caste, as Mavji says. The Chinch Bunder house can be traced. Witness 74 shows from Ex. A 117 that in A. D. 1786 it bore the Collector's serial No. 1243, and stood in the name of one Ramji Akuji Subheykar until A.D. 1805,=St. 1861, when it was transferred to Habibbhoy's name (see Ex, 115) and so remained until A.D. 1853, when Habibbhoy conveyed it to his son Aladin for Rs. 6,400 (see Ex, 116 to 118) at a partition enforced by Aladin and arranged by Dharumsi Punjabhai, witness 52. There are no sufficient materials to enable the Court to say what Habibbhoy did with the Chinch Bunder property in St. 1877 ; he appears to have changed his residence wherever it was. But in St. 1881 he spent above Rs. 3,000 in building or repairing at Chinch Bunder. The items. Ex (A 7 to A 12) are spoken to by Khimji in re-examination. (See also Ex. A 35 and Exs. 131 and 132.) Witness 74 produces a land register showing Ex. 122, the entry of part of a tax-paying land, No. 291, in the name of "Ebram Cassim Cozia, &c.," in A. D. 1808. He also brings a Government Survey Plan of A. D. 1823 (Ex. 120) where a plot No. 3359 is identified by that number in Ex. 119 of A. D., which is an index to the plan and states that "Ebrahim Cassim" is the tenant. I may mention that Ex. A 118 includes Ex. 119. Ex A 119, a conveyance of A.D. 1827,seems to me irrelevant. The witness identifies plot No. 3359 with the Collector's No. 195, and says it is near where the Crawford Market is now and not near Khoja Mohla. From the evidence above discussed I think it may be held proved that Ibrahim was in very good circumstances for those times, and was an important man among the Khojas. He held the office of Waras and was a Trustee of their property. (See Ex. 86.) In determining whether Habibbhoy's fortune was raised on a nucleus of ancestral property, the Court has to concentrate its attention on his position in St. 1877=A. D. 1820-21, about four years after Ibrahim's death, and when his age was about 28 years. I gather from Ex. A 116 that Habib was an only son : he had a married sister named Fulbai. I find that in St. 1877 he was doing a considerable trade at Bombay and with China and Zanzibar with his partner Datu, each of whom had about Rs. 7,000 of property in this trade. He had also a plot of land at Chinch Bunder, bought about the time of his marriage in 1805 A. D., on which in St. 1881 he spent Rs. 3,000, the property that was sold in 1853 for Rs. 6,400. If I assign Rs. 1,000 as its value in St. 1877, it will probably be sufficient. The plots Nos. 291 and 195 may have been worth something less, being small ; but I do not think it provod that they were inherited by Habibbhoy. If witness 70, the old man from Waibunder, is to be believed, we get a glimpse of Habibbhoy in the following year, St. 1878. His demeanour was good, and there is nothing incredible in his relation about Habib's borrowing from Nathu Tejani. The witness was candid enough to say that he did not know how Habibbhoy had acquired the capital of Rs. 20,000 which he then said he possessed. It was in examination that the witness told how Habibbhoy hinted that it came from his father. Witness 52, Dharmsi Punjabhai, reports statement made to him by Habibbhoy in 1906=A. D. 1852, when Dharmsi arranged the partition whereby the Chinch Bunder house came to Aladin. He says Habibbhoy stated that he had inherited Rs. 30,000 or Rs. 40,000 from Ibrahim. In St. 1881, as Khimji states, Habibbhoy being then in business by himself, as the books show, bought a house at Dungari, for Rs. 531, and another in Israelwada, for Rs. 750 with Datu, and other small landed properties. It is probable enough that between the end of St. 1877 and the year 1881, and thereafter Habibbhoy increased his wealth by trade, especially if his relative Nathu Tejani, as is most probable, lent him additional capital. Witness 4, Hasam Somji, who examined the accounts, says that in several transactions Habibbhoy had partners in this interval. From 1881 to 1886, he drew for personal expenses from Rs. 800 to 1,000 to a year. In St. 1886 he starts his account, with a balance of over Rs. 46,000 taken from profit and loss account. The defendant, Ahmedbhoy, witness 48, has given evidence about the accounts of these years. He refers to the entries A 43 and A 44 of Sumvat 1883, being items of expenditure incurred by Habibbhoy in performing the funeral ceremony, called "dado," of his father, who had died ten years before. The amount is only Rs. 266. Defendant infers that it was the want of means that caused Habibbhoy to delay so long. I see no sufficient reason for this inference. Defendant admits that a wedding occurred about the same time, and the evidence shows that there is no uniform rule requiring "dados" to be performed soon after a death : they are sometimes combined with marriages to save expense. These "dado" ceremonies are said to be peculiar to the Khojas and Memons. The Kazi, witness 61, says they are derived from custom, not from texts of Mahomedan law ; it may be that they are Hindoo in origin, and modified by Mussalman sentiment, which does not look on Kriyas and Shradhas as the Hindoos do. The defendant deposes among other things, that when Datu retired from the partnership, there is no entry forthcoming to show that he received any money. In St. 1887 Habibbhoy's family consisted of Aladin, born 28 years before defendant, Khan Mahomed, one daughter, his wife and widowed sister. Afterwards Fazal, Rahman and defendant were born to him, in succession, by another wife. Defendant never had any property pointed out to him as received from Ibrahim, and plaintiff has specified none, nor when Habibbhoy, died, aged 73 years in 1885, and defendant became executor, did he find any property standing in Ibrahim's name, nor any such conveyance or indication, nor any books of Ibrahim. Up to 1850 the whole family lived together ; and the four elder sons helped Habibbhoy in his busines. In 1844, December 23, Habibbhoy executed a trust deed (Ex. A 46) on which afterwards several of the sons based claims and filed suits. The learned counsel argue on these proceedings, for against the theory that they lead up to the inference, that the members of the family knew that the property in Habibbhoy's hands was ancestral, and subject to rights of the sons; substantially,the same as those based on the Mitakshara. The Court has therefore to examine this part of the evidence in detail. Ex. A 46 recites that Habibbhoy had for many years carried on an extensive trade as a general merchant, and is seized and entitled to the property dealt with, and is a widower,and about to proceed on a pilgrimage; is desirous of retiring and relinquishing in favour of his children, wherefore, and in consideration of natural love and affection, he makes over immovable property, a ship, and the business, &c., to Aladin and Khan Mahomed, subject to a payment to himself of Rs. 800 a month. He gives them full powers of managing, but defines beneficiary interests of the sons in the following shares :—Aladin 9-27ths, Khan Mahomed 6-27ths and the other three 4-27ths each. Defendant was then seven years old. Minority, survivorship, and maintenance of females are provided for. It would appear that this indenture was not acted upon, and that Habibbhoy did not retire from business, nor go on pilgrimage. Witness 52, Dharmsi Punjabhoy, deposes that what led up to Ex. A 46 was a claim for a share made by the two elder sons, whose mother, a first wife, was dead, and that he, a young but influential Khoja, and Dhanji Karmali, brother of Habibbhoy's wife, helped to settle the dispute. As to the shares awarded, Dharmsi's statement agrees with Ex. 46, and specifies a division into shares 2¼, 2¼, and 3 of 1, the proportions being greater according to their respective ages, and arithmetically the same as those expressed in fractions in Ex. A 46. In May, 1850, Aladin filed a suit in the Supreme Court against his father and four brothers, to enforce Ex. A 46. The plaint, Ex. A 51, recites that even before 1844 Aladin had chiefly managed the business, and that on Habibbhoy's second marriage, he and Khan Mahomed had been admitted to shares in it of four and two annas respectively, Habibbhoy retaining a ten-anna share and that in 1844, the property had accumulated to Rs. 3,50,000, of which the profits during the partnership were Rs. 1,28,000 after allowing Habibbhoy interest on the capital of which profit Aladin claimed one-quarter. The plaintiff goes on to say that Ex. A 46 was acted upon, and that under the two brothers the property of the partnership had increased to Rs. 8,00,000. The suit was compromised, as appears by the two releases, (Ex. A 52 and A 53) both dated the 19th June, 1850, and executed by Aladin and Khan Mahomed, respectively, who, in consideration of Rs. 1,40,000 and Rs. 1,05,000, respectively, release Habibbhoy and the other sons and Habibbhoy's estate and effects and his capital trade and merchandise from all claims under the indenture or as partner or otherwise howsoever, and cancel the indenture of 1844. Ex. A 52 says the payment is " in full of all his claims against his said father and share in his estate and effects." Aladin further declares the whole estate, capital, property, trade, and business to be Habibbhoy's own exclusive absolute property. In Ex. A 53 Khan Mahomed makes the same declaration. Ex. A 53 says it is " in full satisfaction and discharge of all shares and interest, which the said Khan Mahomed Habib, is a son of the said Habib Ebrahim, or otherwise, has or may have a claim in or to the said property, trade, and business." It is a release of " all claims and demands whatsoever which he the said Khan Mahomed Habibbhoy now hath, or at any time may have as a son of the said Habibbhoy Ebrahim or otherwise." Witness 52, Dharmsi, is to be believed in his account of his arbitration of this matter in 1850, as he was not much examined upon it, and because defendant admits the correctness of the items Exs. 79 and 80 in Habibbhoy's account book, which confirm Dharmsi : Ex. 79 alludes to the payment to Aladin, as made in " a settlement in respect of all his claim and all right and title of inheritance, and to the payment to Khan Mahomed as " in respect of his share and considering that he is my son," and to the settlement with him as in respect of " his claim and right and title of inheritance." In August 1860, Aladin filed another suit against his father and brothers. The plaint Ex. A 47 alleges Habibbhoy's separate trading till 1834 and between 1834 and 1844 a partnership with Aladin and Khan Mahomed in shares of ten annas, four annas, and two annas, respectively—separate trade of Aladin's own from 1830. Para. I. says the Khojas " follow in all respects, and particularly in matters of succession and partition the laws of the Khojas, and not those of the Mussalmen." Para. 3 is as follows :— " All the parties, complainant and defendant to his suit, first formed one conjoint and undivided family according to Khoja law, and lived as such together maintaining themselves out of the family estate or property and without dividing the same or asking for partition therefor, or of any part thereof, until the year 1850, when, under the circumstances herein set forth, the plaintiff withdrew and separated himself, and began to live apart from the said family, as he has ever since continued and still doth continue to do so, and according to the said Khoja law. The said family is by reason of the premises, and of the circumstances hereinafter set forth, separated and dissolved." Para. 6 sets forth Ex. A 46, the deed of 1884. Para. 7 recites the suit to enforce that deed, and the compromise by verbal agreement, and " in due conformity with Khoja law" whereby the partnership, estate and property was taken at seven lakhs of rupees and divided as follows :—To Aladin, Rs.1,45,000 ; to Khan Mahomed,Rs.1,05,000 ; to Habibbhoy, Rs. 2,10,000 ; as trustee for three minor sons, to Habibbhoy, Rs. 2,45,000 for himself. A condition is alleged, that on his death all his estate should be divided equally among his five sons. Para. 8 recites Ex. A 52. Para. 9 describes a Guzerati deed made, in accordance with the above arrangements, by Habibbhoy. Aladin prays that the property so secured may be preserved from waste, that deed upheld, and that his right to a 1-5th share thereunder, and by Khoja law on his father's death, may be declared. He complains about Habibbhoy making the will, Ex. A 91, in para. 11 of the bill. Ex. A 48 is the answer of Habibbhoy, Khan Mahomed, and Ahmedbhoy. They admit the statements about Khoja law, and say in para. 4 that " there was no ancestral or family estate, but all the property of this defendant, Habibbhoy Ebrahimbhoy was self-acquired." They deny the verbal agreement and Guzerati deed, and plead that under the releases, Exs. A 52 and A 53, the two elder sons have no further claims, and that Habibbhoy may by will leave his estate to his other sons, as in Ex. A 91, or by any other testamentary disposition he might think just. Ex. A 49, Fazalbhoy's answer, is to similar effect. But he takes his stand on the trust deed, Ex. A 46, as valid. Ex. A 50, is the order dismissing the suit on the 16th August, 1861. Eminent counsel were engaged but no note of the trial has been put in evidence. In 1862 Fazulbhoy sued Habibbhoy and his four brothers, to establish the trust deed, Ex. A 46, alleging that it had been acted upon objecting to the supposition that it had been cancelled or waived, claiming an account of the estate, and also of the sums of Rs, 1,45,000 and Rs 1,05,000, which Aladin and Khan Mahomed had received. The plaint, as originally filed, deals largely in legal phrases usual in matters of Hindoo law. It asserts that Fazal is the eldest undivided son, those other two having separated. The amended plaint, subscribed by Mr Anstey, as counsel, contains many erasures of these phrases ; but the analogy of the Hindoo law appears, however, although the main ground of the action is that the trust in Ex. A 46 had been partially executed. The defence set up in the answer of Habibbhoy, Ahmedbhoy and Khan Mahomed, Ex. A 57, is that the trust deed had never been acted upon. It is also denied that any of the five sons had a joint interest, or any interest as members of the family in Habibbhoy's estate, " inasmuch as all the property of which the first defendant was ever possessed, all his estate was self-acquired, and save only some profits made by him in a partnership, lasting from 1810 to 1844, with his two eldest sons. Ex. A 60 is their answer to the bill as amended. Ex, A 58 is the answer of Rahman. Ex. A 59 is that of Aladin, who says that in cancelling Ex. A 46, he was " entirely separating himself from his father and Khan Mahomed." Fazal's suit was dismissed on the 16th March, 1865, Ex. A 61, by consent. The note books of the learned judges who tried the case, Sausse, C. J., and Couch, J. contain long arguments on certain matters of pleading, but do not show the reasons why the parties took a consent decree. Some other documents are relied on by defendant, as showing what view the family took of the property. Ex. A 54, dated 1st October, 1852, is a gift by Habibbhoy to take effect after his death, to defendant of Rs. 30,000 additional to the share mentioned as given him by a will. Ex. A 55, dated 12 April, 1860, is a general power of attorney from Habibbhoy to defendant, who is thereby empowered to do all manner of business of Habibbhoy's firm, trading as Habibbhoy Ibrahim. Ex. 64 is Habibbhoy's will of the 22nd August, 1864. It says the whole estate was acquired by him personally. It then alludes to the payments of Rs. 1,45,000 and Rs. 1,05,000 to Aladin and Khan Mahomed ; describes them as separated from him ; and states that since the release they have no right to shares or to inherit *hissa warisane kul fargati lidhche hak hissa warso.* After a few legacies Habibbhoy leaves his property, in equal shares, to his three sons living with him, and to plaintiff. It states that the heirs have agreed to the provisions. This Guzerati writing resembles so far as the status of the two elder sons is dealt with, *hissa waraane kull faragati lidhichhe. jethi jan 2 no kasi tarahno hak tatha risso waraso hamare uper tatha hamara dawlat milkatni uper kasi tarathi ponchto nathi.* An older will in Guzerati, Ex. A 90 of 1858, which declares Habib to be the owner and *mukhtyar*, and leave the residence to the other three sons and their children. The will ends with a statement that the heirs have agreed to its provisions. Ex. A 91, the will of the 4th August, 1859, appears to be the work of an English solicitor. Para. 3 disinherits the two elder sons, reciting the sums paid them and that Habibbhoy relinquished, and gave to their wives the whole of the ornaments and jewels belonging to him, then worn by them. These payments and gifts are alleged to be in full saitsfaction of the son's claims in respect of the trade, and of all claims of them, and their heirs, and their wives and their heirs to share in Habib's present and future estate. The residue is left to accumulater, the beneficial interest being given to the other three sons and their children. This will treats the estate as at Habib's disposal ; but does not recite that it is his acquisition. It is to be construed " according to the laws and usages of Khoja Mahomedans," and according to the English Law applicable to them, within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Ex. A 62, the probate of the last will, which will is dated the 29th December, 1864, asserts self-acquisition, and in similar terms to the earlier wills, disinherits the two elder sons, who are alleged to have no right to share or inheritance, they having received the sums for which they gave releases. The Guzerati original is in words, almost the same as Ex. A 90 about this, but stronger ; and includes the representatives and heirs of the two sons in the exclusion. After legacies and a bequest of two lakhs, to be spent on charity at defendant's discretion, the testator wills to defendant half the residue, and to his other two sons a quarter each. It ends with a statement that the heirs have concurred in it. No attempt has been made to set Ex. A 62 aside. But defendant deposes that Fazal was dissatisfied, and disputes arose, and were referred to the arbitration of a Parsee gentleman, by Ex. A 64 in 1868, who, in Ex. A 65, made an award, whereby defendant as executor, had to pay Fazal Rs. 1,40,000, in cash, and an equal value in immovable property, which award has been carried into effect, Ex. A 66. During this arbitration, Fazal also took some objections to the bequest to charity. Defendant also deposes to a refund of Rs. 3,60,000, and the cancelling of a promissory note of Rs. 1,00,000, these being to the benefit of the estate of Aladin. Defendant had purchased all claims against that estate, among which was one for one-and-a-half lakhs made by the Delhi Bank. He cancelled these claims also. Defendant deposes that this was the result of a suit brought against by him by Mr. Turner, the Official Assignee, representing Aladin's estate, charging defendant with paying over to defendant's firm Rs. 2,94,000, which Mr. Turner alleged to belong to Aladin. Defendant, as executor of Habibbhoy, alleged that Habibbhoy had presented him (defendant) with the above amount as shown by credits in Habibbhoy's books, between the 28th August, 1866, and the 20th September, 1866. After some witnesses had been examined, defendant agreed to refer the claim to the sole arbitration of Mr. Turner's solicitor, Mr. Sayani, with the result above stated.

(To be continued.)

BENGAL.

FOREST RULES IN ASSAM.—A monster influential meeting had been held at Galaghat to protest against the hardship inflicted by the forest rules promulgated by the late Chief Commissioner, Mr. Ward. These impose fresh restriction on the use of forest produce which cause intense suffering in the winds, weather and during the rains, as the people are not permitted to take unlimited quantities of firewood, grass or timber for home consumption—a privilege enjoyed from time immemorial. The following resolutions were put to the meeting and passed :—" That the Government of India be memorialized to cancel the rules and thus alleviate the sufferings of the ryots, and " that the order of Mr. Ward limiting junior scholarships for students to fourteen in number be cancelled and Sir Charles Elliott's sanction for an unlimited number of scholarships be revived." A large number of ryots waited on the Commissioner Mr. Luttman Johnston, and stated the grievances caused by the forest laws. Before the meeting separated, the people expressed loyalty to the Crown with prolonged cheers.—*Morning Post.*

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RECOLLECTIONS OF A SCOTCH DOCTOR.

THERE has been published in Edinburgh a curious book entitled " The Life and Recollections of Doctor Duguid of Kilwinning." The book is edited by Dr. John Service, who alleges that the M.S. was found in a leather bottle is an old house in Kilwinning. Whether the leather bottle, the old house. and even Dr. Duguid himself ever existed out of the imagination of Dr. Service, the reader must determine. There is only one way of conveying an idea of the quality of this book—namely, by samples. Here are a few :—

HIS CHILDISH ESCAPADES.

" Dear auld Auntie Lily ! How much do I owe to your kindly care ! Who tied up my wee hackit taes in the winter time ? Who beggit me aff a lickin' that I weel deserved, when, galravitchin' at my grand father's honey kaimbs. I had gotten colic ? And who, when I had fa'n and cut my wee heid on the grun-stane, would plaister't up, but you ? How weel do I mind how you would spread me a bit butter and bread wi' your thoomb, or may be gi'e me a wee cappit bake and jeelie to keep me frae greetin' ! And though you did mak' me gang to the Greenside Kirk three times ilka Sabbath day forbye the Fast Days and the prayer meeting nichts too—albeit I slept the ae hauf o' the time, and spent the ither in pyking oot leddies and parasols on the book-board wi' a preen—yet I ken you meant it a' for my guid, and I like you noo for the same. You're ane o'them—ane o' the vastcrowd—that have passed over from the strong glare of day, where we couldna' weel see you or ken you, to the shade o' the past where your guidness is fixed and mair clearly visible to our een".

A CURIOUS PRAYER BY A "HEID-BUMMER."

Take next a paragraph from a prayer by Johnnie Thrums, " ane o' the heid bummers o' the kirk."

" O Lord, we are but haverals afore Thee ! but onything we have requeeshted that's draft-like, juist shape it roon to something else ye ken would better ser' oor turn. And dinna, Lord, disairish us a'thegither for our shortcomings, nor even skelp us owre sair, as at this time, with the taws of thy wrath. Ye ken that, frae his mither's milk, man was aye a wilyart sorrow and a vaguin' dyvour. And though a sark fu' o' sair banes for the sins of ilka meenont of the day would be nae mair than we ha'e wrocht for, Lord, let us aff haill scart at the last if aiblins it be within the compass o' Thy power ! "

" A TERRIBLE CALLANT FOR DOOS."

Here is a description of one of his boy companions:—

" I verily believe that, had sic a thing been possible he would have skinned a loose for the creesh o't and socht candy for the banes. He grabbit at every maik, and the only time I ever kent him to fetch was ance when auld Habkin o' the Pethfit, who was a pliskie body, scartled a wheen scadded pennies on the street at his dochter's waddin' and Stair warstled for them amang the stoor, and plowted his fingers wi' the lave. He was a terrible callan' for doos, and didna swither lang, I am sorry to say, aboot girnin' ony strange anes that cam aboot the doors. I was mair for rabbits, for which Stair was aye tryin' to swap peeries and bools wi' me. We had argol-bargoled for half an oor ae day about a fine big Rooshian ane he wanted to sell to me this time, and we had nearly greed aboot the price o't when I remembered to ask the very important question, ' Ah ! but is he a he ane ?' ' Ou aye ! ' quo Stair, but not without some evident hesitation, ' he's a he ane ;s, when, seeing as he thought some expression of disappointment in my face, he quickly added, ' But, ye ken, he's no vera he either.' "

CHOOSING A PROFESSION.

When John's grandfather asked what he would like to be, he answered " a flunkey or an usher." In his indignation and astonishment the old man " took me a flowff i' the haffet with his loof, and stottit awa' like a birsled pea." Duguid finally determined to be a doctor, and after going through Irvine Academy went to the College at Glasgow, which city, Auntie Lily admitted, " would be a fine place if it was oot in the kintra." Here is a morsel from a dissertation by one of his College friends on Scottish song :—

" A bonnie lilt of the kind I have named, with the sang of the mavis, the scent of the clover, and the breath of the simmer morning rippling and rinning through its rise and fa,' why, sirs, I tell you, it steers the heart's bluid till the milk of human kindness fairly reams to the mouth, and wee feel on the very point of learning some nameless secret that's nae of this worl' ava ! It seems to speak to us in a tongue we dinna weel un'erstaun,' and, as I consate, it's mair like something we *ance* kent, and are trying to mind again, than onything we can ever learn, or fairly get a grip of the meaning of here. "

THE DOCTOR PAID IN KIND.

Duguid seems to have gone creditably through his course of training, and then he settled as a docter in Kilwinning, where, after some years of uphill work, he achieved success as a practitioner. He gives a very amusing account of his early difficulties. The people were ready enough to employ him, but not to pay him. Some of them were like Hughoc Gorbie, to whom, when he came for the docter on the occasion of a domestic event, Duguid said, " Let me see, Hugh, was I paid for the last twa ?" " No, docter," quo he, " but ye ken ye've aye had our custom !"

" This ane had sprained her cuit, the ither ane had taen the spurtle-grup, or ane of the weans had the bowel-hyves, or maybe the speanin' brash, or had fyled its stomach eatin' owre mony grozets, but they nane of them had ony siller till Saturday, and would I just mark it doon in my book ? Saturday cam,' but no them, and I had to content mysel' with takin't oot in fother for my horse, or maybe a dizzen or twa of eggs, or a carting of peats from Mossmullock or the Auchentiber. But, gosh me ! we couldna eat eggs for ever, and the peats were dirty trash compared with the guid Doura coal, and from owre mony of them I never to this day havegotten a foondit. Dag on't, sirs, it raises my corruption when I think of it."

SOME DRUNKEN CHARACTERS.

Here is an anecdote about Robin Thrughstane, the drunken, stammering " bethral " :—

" A strange minister, whom he was helping on with his goon ae Sabbath morning in the vestry, threw oot some gey braid hint aboot the drink, which he could see that Robin then had. ' We-we-well,' quo Robin, ' I—I—I was *thinkin'* there was a smell o' speerits amang us ! ' "

Another drunken character Sanny Armour, was found one morning by some colliers fast asleep on the wayside. They carried him down into the pit.

" Noo Sanny had a dream which was not all a dream ; he thocht he was deid, and sinking doon, doon, to the hettest neuck of the ill place, there to be scadded and scowthered for his sins, and get naething to slocken his lowing drooth but pints and gills of bilin' brumstane. When, therefore, he waukened in the Doura pit and heard the ' ough ! ' of the colliers, as they drave their picks into the wa'' and when he saw the lichts flittin' aboot, and heard sic scraps of talk as this—' Sanny Armour, said ye ? Ou ! man' he's deid ! ouay ! deid an' damned lang syne ! Come on wi' anither bakiefu' o' coals !' he fairly gied himself up as among the lost. Hirslin awa furrit to ane of the lichts, he saw a black being sittin' on its hunkers wi' the face o' a,' coomed, nae sark on, and as black's the Earl's waistcoat. It was spuin' curses oot the mooth o't between the pluffs of tobacco reek, and Sanny, believing this to be the Enemy himself,' crap up to't on his knees, and in the most phraisin' way he could for fricht, said ' Bonnie Mister Deil, *pretty* Mister Deil, I'm your ain Sanny Armour !' "

SOME CLERICAL REMINISCENCES.

A CLERICAL correspondent has been amusing the readers of a home journal by relating his reminiscences. We reproduce some of them :—

AN AWKWARD DIVISION.

On one occasion candidates for priests' orders had to undergo a trying ordeal. Each of them was required to preach a short extempore sermon from the pulpit in the chapel to the bishop and Docter Stanley, who formed the sole congregation ; but the poor candidate, however, was denied the security usually accorded to the preacher, for the bishop asserted a right refused to congregations, and occasionally interrupted and criticised the sermon.

" WHICH IS WHICH ? "

This naturally ledto incidents ofa somewhat ludicrous character which were of course not usually divulged, but occasionally proved *irresistible*, even to the highest discretion. Thus it is said that one unfortunate candidate who had no gift that way, and was quite overwhelmed with nervousness, began stammering :—" I will divide my congregation into two—the converted and the unconverted." This proved too much for the Bishop's sense of humour and he exclaimed, " I think, sir, as there are only two of us, you had better say which is which."

LOSS OF TWO SERMONS.

It is related that a certain clerical " divine " undertook to ride over and take a service for a friend in an outlying village and started comfortably with his sermon in his pocket. He had gone some little distance when he found that the sermon had disappeared. Overwhelmed with helplessness—for it was too late and too far for him to turn home to replace his loss—he suddenly remembered with joy that he must pass near a neighbouring village, the rector which he knew, and he might borrow a sermon him with from his pocket, his friend's sermon in he once more rode on happily, and arriving at the church went through the service in cheerful confidence, until he found himself in the pulpit standing before the expectant congregation. Then placing his hand in his pocket, he found to his horror that there was no sermon there, and he exclaimed with irresistible emotion : " By Jove, I've lost that one too ! " And that was all the sermon the people got from him that day.

DR. TAIT'S SERMON.

In honourable contrast to this story it will be remembered that when Dr. Tait preached for the first time at St Paul's, a sudden draught of wind scattered the leaves of his unfastened manuscript, and they fell from the pulpit. The dean, who was sitting near, saw the papers fall, and, not thinking that they could be the sermon, stooped and picked them up, and calmly placed them in his pocket. The bishop showed no hesitation, but, quite undisturbed by what had happened, proceeded calmly to deliver the rest of the sermon extemporaneously.

WOMAN AS TEMPTER.

An old friend of my rector preached once a very quaint sermon, in the course of which he quoted Adam's excuse : " The woman tempted me and I did eat." At the unmanliness of such a plea the old gentleman waxed very angry, and leaning forward in the pulpit he shook his finger, scornfully exclaiming, " Oh, Adam, Adam, shame to lay it on a woman ! "

A STORY OF A WIG.

In the rectory two old rectors kept us all entranced till very late, capping one another's stories. It was on that occasion our rector told us with a grapic power, I cannot attempt to reproduced a most delightful story of his father. He had been a very distinguished Royal Academician, and as an artist had acquired great popularity. He was at the same time a pious man and a very regular and devout attendant at the church's services. He was once sitting in a London church on a Sunday evening amidst a congregation who had come together to hear a sermon from a much admired preacher of the day. His seat was immediately under the pulpit, and he sat and listened quietly with rapt attention. Something caused him, however, to turn his head, and he saw to his surprise a friend of his gazing at him earnestly, and looking as if something had excited him. This appeared strange, and yet he tried not to think of it, but, raising his eyes to the preacher, he again turned his attention to the sermon. He could not resist, however, from stealing a glance at his friend after a time, when with increased surprise he saw that he not only was still gazing intently at him, but actually from time to time stood up and stretched out a hand towards him, and then again sat down. This made him feel uncomfortable, and yet at such a time he tried not to let it occupy his thoughts, but once more gave his mind to the words of the great preacher above his head. Yet try as he might it was impossible not to think of the strange behaviour of his friend, and so presently he permitted himself to look again. Then, to his alarm and horror, he saw his friend stand up, and with eyes fixed upon him and outstretched hand, walked deliberately across the church towards him, until at last he actually felt himself struck by two or three distinct and deliberate taps upon his head, after which his friend returned to his seat and appeared to regain his composure, while he himself had lost all his. What was the meaning of it ? What must the congregation think ? Could his friend have suspected him of being asleep and have thought it his duty to awaken him ? His friend was a good and serious man and quite incapable of playing any practical joke. There was nothing for it but to await patiently the conclusion of the sermon, and then to obtain an explanation. Miserable appeared that interval and it seemed as if the sermon never would end. Its eloquence had no longer any charms for him. He longed only that it might end, that he might be set free from his anxiety and regain his self-esteem. At last the wished-for moment came. His friend advanced to meet him, saying, " I fear you must have thought my action very strange just now." " I did, indeed," he replied. " Did you really think I was asleep ?" " No, no," said his friend, " not that ; but a spark from one of the pulpit candles dropped upon your wig and began to burn. I saw it, and at first thought you might catch fire ; but then it seemed to go out. Several times I was in doubt whether to disturb you and the congregation or not, and I avoided doing so as long as it was possible, but at last the flame burnt up so clearly I felt I had no choice, so I came across and extinguished it with my hand."

A MUDDLE-HEADED CLERK.

A clerical friend of mine told me that when he first entered on the duties of his incumbency he found a clerk who, in saying the Psalms, made many mistakes, At last the clergyman remonstrated with him. and said, " I wish, John, you would not say in the 74th Psalm, ' Let us make haycocks of them.' If you look you will see the words are :—' Let us make havocks of them." Old John answered ;—" Well, sir, of course if you wish it, I will ; but it always used to be haycocks." The same clerk was told to give out the notice :— " On Sunday next the service in this church will be held in the afternoon, and on the following Sunday it will be held in the morning, and so on alternately until further notice." What he actually did give out was as follows :—" On Sunday next the morning service in this church will be held in the afternoon, and on the following Sunday the afternoon service will be held in the morning, and so on to all eternity."

BRITISH BLUNDERING IN BECHUANALAND.

MR. JOHN MACKENZIE in his book " Austral Africa : Losing it or Ruling it," gives an interesting account of the events of 1884-85 when he was as Deputy-Commissioner entrusted with the task of restoring order in Bechuanaland. He tells a tale of British Governmental inconsistency, which was strongly commented on at the Cape. He says :—

> When the Protectorate was first established a large number of people in South Africa refused to believe that England was in earnest. The professional politicians at the Cape were almost unanimous in this view. They agreed that it was a passing breeze of public opinion, to which the English Government had felt bound to listen. Let England meet with serious difficulty and she would not go on. Then I am sorry to say that the earlier attitude of her Majesty's High Commissioner in carrying out the Protectorate must bear the blame of increasing the distrust which was already so deep. But as soon as it became quite evident in South Africa that England was determined to see this matter through, all opposition collapsed, as Mr. Forster had predicted.

The natives shared this feeling of distrust when Mr. Mackenzie announced the Protectorate :—

> One old man made an able speech. He said he had the highest opinion of the justice and fairness of the Queen's Government, but it always left a country when most needed. He was in the Free State, as a young man, when that country was made self-governing, and the Queen left it. He was in the Transvaal lately when the same thing took place. In his opinion, there was no Government in the country like that of the Queen, but it had one fault—it always went away."

A farmer, meeting Mr. Mackenzie, observed:—

> Mr. Mackenzie, I'm sorry to have to say it to you because we have all known you so long ; but, honestly speaking, I hope you won't succeed. The English Government doesn't deserve to succeed, after what they have made us all (Englishmen and loyal colonists) suffer in the Transvaal. We all trusted ; and we were deceived. For a long time scarcely a day passed when we were not insulted by the more ignorant Boers, till we were almost tired of our lives ; and yet we could not go away, having invested our all in the Country.

Mr. Mackenzie's narrative shows how nearly we lost Bechuanaland—mainly because, when the Government falling in with the clearly expressed wishes of people in this country, announced a Protectorate, they had a second policy —that of persuading the Cape Government to take over the territory. Mr. Mackenzie sees much to be amended in the Government of Bechuanaland. He contends that, in the interests of British colonisation and supremacy in South Africa, no less than in that of the natives themselves, the Protectorate should be extended to the Zambesi and placed under a High Commissioner, who should not combine with his office that of Governor of the Cape Colony.

> It is not fully recognised (observes Mr. Mackenzie) that we have at present permanent Imperial duties in South Africa, to the performance of which we are called by all the South African Governments, and by the unanimous desire of the native chiefs and tribes. . . . We have here the fullest scope for that administrative ability which the British people have shown to other parts of the world, and at certain times in South Africa itself. But if we need common sense and wise policy furthered by able and single-minded administrators, it is absolutely necessary that our Government should have steadfastness in upholding such men, and thus beget confidence all round.

THIRTY-FIVE persons, it is now stated drowned by the foundering of the Melbourne steamer Cheviot. A saloon passenger, a gentleman named Ball, from England, was at first supposed to be among the missing ; but it has since been ascertained that he is safe.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.
Arrived by the *s.s. Mirzapore.*

A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF THE LATEST DESIGNS IN
CHRISTMAS GREETINGS
of the Present Season in England.

HAND-PAINTED CHRISTMAS
STUDIES ON PORCELAIN.

PAINTINGS ON SATIN, PERFUMED.
COLOURED STUDIES ON VELVET.

ORNAMENTAL AUTOGRAPH CARDS.

ART GEM FRINGE CARDS.

Every Variety of Newest Designs in
Christmas and New Year Cards
at Price
Varying from Rs. 6 to Annas 2.

Also, a Large Assortment of
CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS
STORY BOOKS.
ILLUSTRATED IN COLOURS.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
16, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS.—The newest and artistic designs of Christmas Greetings, on Porcelain, Velvet, Satin and Card, just received from the best Houses in London, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 16, Esplanade, Fort.

PACKAGES containing one dozen assorted CHRISTMAS GREETINGS sent to addresses Up-country on receipt of money order; price from Rs. 5 to Rs. 25. *Bombay Gazette* Office, 16, Esplanade, Fort.

INDIAN CURIOSITIES and ART WARE suitable for presents. Specially recommended to Gentlemen proceeding Home.—INDIAN ART GALLERY, No. 10, Hummum Street.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIFE BRANCH.—Large Reduction in Rates. Native Lives assured at European Rates. THOS. H. MOORE & Co., Agents.

COOKING STOVES.—The Family Cooking Stoves made specially to burn Firewood. CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Bombay.
W. J. ESSAI.

COOKING STOVES, of every description, to burn Coal, Coke, Charcoal or Firewood, CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited, Medow Street, Fort.
W. J. ESSAI.

COOKING STOVES.—Py Purchase on the Hire System, no Security, Easy Terms. CO-OPERATIVE-STORES, Ld., Bombay.
W. J. ESSAI.

WARMING or HEATING STOVES of all sizes, Model Cooking Stoves, CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
W. J. ESSAI.

XMAS CARDS! 'Xmas CARDS! from one pice each. 'Xmas Toys and Dolls in Great Variety suitable for 'Xmas Trees at Cheapest Prices; also Fancy Goods and useful Presents for Ladies and Gents.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

MLLES J. and H. KRAUS, 20, Church Gate Street, have just received a large assortment, of Ribbons, Flowers, Thread and Silk Stockings, Throalets, Beads of different Colors for Dresses, &c.

TWO TENTS, FOR SALE, by Auction, by order of the Administrator-General, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd November, at 4 p.m., on the ground on the west side of Colaba Causeway.

MILLINERY and DRESS MATERIALS.—Large Assortment of New Goods for Christmas just received at Mrs. C. SMITH'S, Byculla. Early inspection invited.

TO LET, at Pali Road, Bandora, BUNGALOW No. 1 A, with Garden. Good Stabling and Pure Water, suitable for a Married Couple, Rent moderate. Apply to "J. C.," care of this paper.

ATTENTION,—MESS and CLUB SECRETARIES', is invited to the arrival of a consignment of choice AUSTRALIAN CHEESE. Rate only 9 annas per lb. Apply early to WM. WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

ICES, Wines and Spirits of the Best Quality, Chocolate and Chocolate Creams, English and French Confectionery, Birthday, Christmas and New Year Cards, to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 25, Church Gate Street, Fort.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL.—During my stay at the Alexandra Hotel, I have been made very comfortable indeed. The table kept is first rate, and the proprietors are most obliging gentlemen in every way. I shall have much pleasure in recommending the Hotel to any of my friends, who may require a comfortable place to stay at.—Sd. R. C. L. CARY, Lieut., Brigade Staff, Hyderabad. (Terms Rs. 3 per diem.)

CHOCOLATE CREAMS, Caramels, Turkish Delight, Everton Toffee, Barley Sugar, &c.—PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES,
FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS
5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co. 15, Meadow Street.

DIAMOND BROOCHES, Bracelets, Necklets, Lockets, Studs, Pins, &c., &c., at S. and J. KHAN, 6 Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

ICES! ICES!! Every day three kinds of Ices. Fresh Pastry, English and French Confectionery.—MORENAS & Co., General Merchants.

FLOUR MILLS, Gram Crushers, Coffee Mills, &c., of various sizes and capacity. Send for Catalogues and Price-lists.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

N. PETERSON and Co., Manufacturers of Gem-de-Javas and other Specialities of Indian Cigars. Samples and lists on application.—TRICHINOPOLY.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most Comfortable, Central, and Accommodative Hotel in Matheran. Rooms Bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld., in Liquidation.—Selling off at greatly REDUCED PRICES its entire Miscellaneous Stock. Inspection invited and reasonable offers solicited.

SUNSHADES.—A large and really choice assortment just to hand, latest productions, Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 25 each.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart row, Bombay.

JUST ARRIVED NEW PATENT ARISTONS, with Iron Axles and Brass Wheels, with 12 Tunes and packing case complete, Rs. 40.—L. STEFFENAUER, 5, Church Gate Street, Fort.

THE SALE of the NERBUDDA MILLS, Broach, takes place on 21st November, instant, at 4 p.m., at the Office of Messrs. MENESSE & Co., Auctioneers. See full advertisement under "Auction Sale."

C. JOST & Co., SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS.—Repairs to Theodolites, Sextants, Compasses, Barometers, &c., under Guarantee. First-class Testimonials from Princes, the Army, Railway and Steam Navigation Companies.

WARMING STOVES, admirably constructed for thorough radiation of heat with smallest consumption of fuel; the desired temperature being under perfect control by means of sliding regulators.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

PRESENTS.—Our magnificent and varied assortment of useful and fanciful articles in Silver, Electro and Giltware, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,000 is now on view. Inspection Solicited. Latest Novelties in Artistic Gold and Silver Jewellery.—MARKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

NOW READY, *First Volume, Price Rs. 6,* Postage 4 annas, ATKINSON'S COMMENTARIES on the LAWS OF BRITISH INDIA, as administered in the Bombay Presidency: in *four* volumes, by George Atkinson, Serjeant-at-Law. Edited by Rastamji Merwanji Patell, LL.B., Pleader. The CAXTON PRINTING WORKS Bombay.

BUTTER SCOTCH, Gelatines, Raspberry, Noyeau, Raspberry and Vanilla Creams—PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 17.

PERHAPS the most interesting item in the week's budget of commercial news, is the arrival of the first few hundred bales of our Cotton crop of 1887-8, some small parcels from the Bengal and Oomrawattee circles having come to market simultaneously, thus indicating the most unusually forward condition of a portion of the latter growth. Influenced by the news of the Washington Agricultural Bureau's estimate of the outturn of the American crop, there was a good deal of activity in the staple here for a while; but this soon gave place to a quieter feeling, which, without much variation, has since continued, and quotations for contracts in new Cotton show this evening but little change from those of a week ago. Exchange has fluctuated to the extent of ⅛d. during the week, touching at its highest point 1s. 4 13-16d. for Bank demand Bills, and 1s. 5d. for 3 months' sight Credits; and reaching at its lowest, 1s. 4 11-16d. for the former, and 1s. 4⅞d. for the latter. At closing, however, the rates are the same all round as we quoted by last mail. A steadier, not to say firmer, feeling has come over the Freight market, especially as to early loading steamers which have been in good enquiry at somewhat better rates. Wheat and Seeds are mostly neglected by exporters, as far as business in the small available supplies of the old crop are concerned, though in the former there has been more doing latterly; and demand for contracts in the new crop at current rates is not being felt. Government Paper has been quiet throughout, and quotations to-day are about the same as those of last Thursday. The Share market has shown more activity, as far as Mill Scrip is concerned during the last four days, and the tendency in prices has been generally upward, an important advance in prices having been established in a number of cases. Business in Imports has continued on the same moderate scale as we have had to chronicle since the Dewali as to ready sales of Goods and Yarns; and with regard to forward transactions, these have been further restricted by the firm tone and generally higher quotations of the Manchester market which (not to speak of the lower Exchange for some days) have prevented fresh business from being put through.

MONEY.—The position of money has not materially altered during the past week. Accommodation is to be had in the open market on about previous terms, and the Presidency Bank rate remains at 3 per cent. per annum. The Bank's weekly statement disclosed a falling off in the Cash balance of over 6 lakhs due to an increase in trade requirements, which must now be expected to become greater week by week, especially as there are signs that a portion of the new Cotton crop may have to be financed for earlier than usual.

EXCHANGE.—An advance of ⅛d. in the price of Silver in London gave strength to this market on last mail-day, and our rates moved up 1-32d. all round, remaining steady at the rise. Credits for all this month were quoted at 1s. 5d., and 1-32d. per month higher to the end of April. Next day the tone of the market was steady for ready business and firm for forward contracts, the little that was doing having been in the latter. Credits were quoted at first at 1s. 5 1-16d. for January, but at closing in the evening they were 1-32d. higher, and, for March, business was done at 1s. 5⅛d. On opening at the beginning of the week Saturday's rates were quoted, and though no actual change was made during the day a quieter feeling was observable in the afternoon in sympathy with the somewhat weaker tenor of the news from Calcutta Very few transactions, however, took place on any line. Forward Bank demand to the end of the month was quoted at 1s. 4 13-16d., and 1-32d. per month higher up to March. Credits were 1s. 5 3-32d. for January, and 1s. 5⅛d. for later delivery. On Tuesday the market opened weak at a decline of 1-32d. on the previous day's quotations, and a fair amount of Bank demand Bills and Telegraphic Transfers was placed at this reduction; but the weaker feeling becoming more pronounced as the day advanced in view of advices of a rather lower market at Calcutta, and a small supply of Private Paper, and a further decline of 1-32d. in our rates was established. Forward 3 months' sight Credits were quoted at 1s. 5 1-32d. for January and at 1s. 5 1-16d. onwards. Telegraphic Transfers for March were 1s. 4 13-16d., against 1s. 4 23-32d. for ready. Yesterday the market opened with the rate both for Demand Bank Bills and for 3 months' sight Credits 1-16d. lower. There was no change during the day, and the market closed steady at the fall, the Banks declining to operate in the afternoon pending the receipt of news regarding Council allotments. Business was done in Credits at 1s. 4 31-32d. for January, and at 1s. 5d. onwards. For the medium of remittance there was little or no demand. To-day, in consequence of the news that the 30 lakhs of Council Bills offered yesterday had been taken at 1s. 4 23-32d., and an extra lot of 4½ lakhs on Calcutta placed at 1s. 4⅞d. our market was firmer, and quotations were 1-16 higher. At this advance the market closes steady, Credits for January being quoted at 1s. 5 1-32d., and thereafter at 1s. 5 1-16d. per rupee. The following are the rates for ready business:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4¾d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer		1s. 4 23-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 4 27-32d.	„
Do. 4	„	1s. 4⅞d.	„
Do. 6	„	1s. 4 31-32d.	„
Credits 3	„	1s. 4 15-16d.	„
Do. 6	„	1s. 5 3-32d.	„
Documents 3	„	1s. 4 31-32d.	„
Do. 6	„	1s. 5⅛d.	„
Francs 3	„	1·79	„
Do. 6	„	1·80½	„

The following is the official weekly statement of Silver in the Mint:—

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the Mint on 9th November 1887	64,16,916
Silver received during the week	15,65,796
	79,82,712
New coin paid during the week	17,00,000
	62,82,712
Silver belonging to private individuals	23,86,259
	86,68,971
Last week	92,10,446

GOVERNMENT PAPER remained very quiet to the end of the week the closing rate on Saturday having been 99 3-16 for four per cents. for cash, and 98⅞ for the present month's settlement. These rates were maintained when the market reopened on Monday, and a steady tone prevailed, but beyond a little speculative business in Fours for the account no transactions to speak of were reported. Thereafter the market continued very quiet at the previous rate for cash, but without any business of importance passing; for this month's settlement, however, some bargains were booked at 99. There was no actual change yesterday in the cash rate, which was still quoted at 99 3-16; but there were no buyers to speak of at this price, and the only transactions reported were in contracts for the settling day, for which a weaker feeling was apparent, at 98⅞. To-day the market has been firmer, and some bargains have been booked in Fours for account at 99 1-16; this has made the cash rate 99¼ at which we close, although there is hardly anything doing on this line. The rate for 4½ per cent. Paper, which is almost nominal, has been steady throughout the week at 102½.

Municipal Bonets, 5 per cent., are a half per cent. dearer at 103. Port Trust Bonds are unchanged at 92½.

SHARES.—It was noticeable during the recent upward movement in Cotton that Mill shares (on which the interest in this market chiefly centres) remained fairly steady notwithstanding the threatened serious increase in the cost of the raw material. The reason given for this steadiness in face of depressing circumstances is that many of these concerns having sold their production forward for some time to come, and laid down their Cotton at a price yielding a fair margin of profit, are secure for a period against adverse influences. During the past few days there has been a good deal of activity in Mill scrip, and, except in a very few instances, an advance in value more or less considerable has been established. Compared with our quotations by last mail, the following are the principal changes:—Alliance have advanced Rs. 25; Queen, and Morarji Gokaldas, Rs. 20; Manockji Petit, Rs. 17½; Ripon, Rs. 15; Albert Edward, Rs. 12½; Victoria, Framji Petit, City of Bombay, and Central India, Rs. 10 each; Southern Maratha, Rs. 7½; Oriental, Jevraz Balloo, Imperial, Howard and Bullough, and Colaba Land and Mill Rs. 5; and Coorla, Rs. 2½. Swadeshi have declined Rs. 5. Press Shares have also been in request, during the past week, and the business transacted shows an advance of Rs. 80 in Akbar; Rs. 25 in Fort; Rs. 15 in Colaba; and 5 each in Mofussil, Bellary, and Apollo. East Indian have receded Rs. 100 per share. In Miscellaneous shares Port Canning have advanced Rs. 15; and Treacher and Co. Rs. 5 per share. In Bombay Burmah we have to note a decline of Rs. 15 in the first issue, and Rs. 20 in the second. In Banks, the Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 1¼, in National Rs. 2, higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—There is nothing fresh to chronicle in connection with Imported Goods which have remained in the same position, and without quotable change in value throughout the week, the offtake from the Bazaar being estimated at 3,500 packages. Dealers have continued willing sellers of *Grey Shirtings* at current rates; but up-country dealers have only been buying to fill their immediate requirements, and the same may be said of other descriptions of staple Grey Goods. Telegraphic orders based upon market value here have been refused, owing to the firmer state of things in Manchester; but dealers have not yet made any advances towards a higher level of prices. The effect, however, of the improvement on the other side is to harden prices here eventually, though meantime stocks being ample, rates may be taken as the same all round. We make no change in our quotations for *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey Red* or *Printed Goods* which have all been in about the same demand as previously. Of *Locally made Goods* some 2,500 bales are reported to have been placed at about previous rates.

Yarns.—Only a moderate business has been done in Imported Yarns, and prices are generally unchanged. *Local Spinnings* are in a very strong position owing to the forward sales made by all but a few of the Mills, and buyers have had to raise their prices by 1-16d. per lb. in order to secure the 6,000 bales which are reported to have been sold during the week.

METALS.—*Copper and Yellow Metal* have been quiet, business having been on a small scale, and the former has declined 4 to 8 annas per cent. *Iron* has been steady at previous rates, and with not much doing.

COALS have been firm, but close weak on account of first purchasers endeavouring to realize their profits by selling at current rates, and also because of the expected arrival of four steamers with Coal cargoes at about the same time. Sales have been reported during the week of Powell's Duffryn Cardiff for October shipment, at Rs. 23; November-December, at Rs. 22¾; and December-January, at Rs. 22 and Rs. 21½ per ton. We quote at closing Ready Cardiff, Rs. 22½; West Hartley, Rs. 21½; and Welsh Hartley, Rs. 19½, and to arrive Rs. 21½, Rs. 20½, and Rs. 18½, respectively.

EXPORTS

COTTON.—The expected telegram regarding the American Cotton crop was received on the morning of last mail day, and in consequence of the news of the Bureau's reduced estimate and of its effect upon the New York market, ours opened in a state approaching excitement, with quotations Re. 1 to Rs. 4 higher. "Good" Broach was quoted at Rs. 235-6; Jalgaum at Rs. 196; and Khangaum at Rs. 208; all for March delivery. "Good" Bhownuggur for April-May was not offered under Rs. 203-4; "Fully Good" at Rs. 211; and "Fine" at Rs. 220; and Dhollerah at Rs. 3 less per candy. Contracts for some 1,500 bales "Good" Broach, for March, were reported at Rs. 232 to Rs. 235; in "Good" Bhownuggur, for April-May, at Rs. 201 to Rs. 203; "Fully Good" Dhollerah, for the same delivery, at Rs. 208; and "Fully Good" Jalgaum, for March, at Rs. 200 per candy. Some Bengals were also booked for January delivery at Rs. 161 for "Fully Good" and Rs. 170 for "Fine." In the after part of the day, European buyers having retired from the market, things tailed off a good deal, and "Fully Good" Dhollerah was offered, for April-May, at Rs. 206 without finding takers. Some further contracts were made in the Bazaar after business hours at about previous rates, and Broach was reported to have been done with European buyers at Rs. 235, for March delivery. The market opened much quieter in the morning, however, with prices quoted Re. 1 to Rs. 3 lower, and from Exporting firms there was little or no enquiry, except for Bengals; but sellers were firm at current rates, and some business was done between native dealers. Contracts were made for "Good" Broach, for March, at Rs. 23¾; "Good" Bhownuggur at Rs. 203 for April; "Good" Jalgaum, for February-March, at Rs. 194; and "Fully Good," at Rs. 200 per candy. During Sunday some contracts for New Cotton were made in the Bazaar, and amongst them Broach was booked to European buyers at Rs. 234: "Fine" Dhollerah, Bombay pressed, at Rs. 215, for April-May delivery; "Fully Good" at Rs. 207; and "Good" Dharwar, for May, at the last named rate. The market, however, opened on Monday morning with a very quiet feeling which prevailed throughout the day, and demand from Exporting firms having subsided, quotations for New Cotton were Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower, though sellers, generally speaking, were firm at the decline. Some business was reported in "Good" Khangaum, for March, at Rs. 204; "Good" Broach, for the same delivery, at Rs. 23½ and "Fine" Bengal, for January, at Rs. 174 per candy. 100 bales of Dhulia of the new crop of "Fully Good" quality arrived, and were sold at Rs. 205. The arrival of some small parcels of New Bengals, aggregating a few hundred bales, was also reported. On Tuesday the market was firm at an advance of a rupee or two on the previous day's prices, notwithstanding the general absence of demand from Exporting houses and the comparative quiet as to actual business. Broach was reported to have again been done in the Bazaar during the previous evening by European buyers at Rs. 234; but Rs. 232 was the highest rate offered by houses in the morning. Contracts were made during the day in "Fine" Bengals at Rs. 174½-5 for December-January delivery; in "Good" Broach, for March, at Rs. 132½ to Rs. 134; and in "Good" Bhownuggur, for May, at Rs. 199 per candy. Yesterday the news of a much quieter market in Liverpool with lower quotations for Arrivals, and of a decline in both spot and Future prices in New York caused very quiet feeling here, and sellers put down their rates for New Cotton Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. This reduction, however, did not tempt buyers and the only business reported was in "Good" Bengals for January at Rs. 150, "Fully Good" having been booked to an exporting firm in the Bazaar on the previous evening at Rs. 161 per candy. To-day the market has been quiet, with only a slight demand for Broach and the higher grades of Dhollerah from European buyers and prices are quoted on the whole rather lower, but the tone has been rather steady than otherwise at the slight decline.

Old Cotton moved up Re 1 to Rs. 3 per candy towards the close of last week, but this advance has since been lost, and more than lost in the case of Dhollera kinds. The Mills have taken rather under 5,000 bales during the week, chiefly Compta, Jalgaum, Naggur, Bengal, and Dhollerah descriptions.

The telegraphic weather and crop reports received by the Chamber of Commerce to-day are of a favourable tenor throughout. Picking was general throughout the Bengal districts, and in portions of the Oomrawuttee circle, and the weather was bright and seasonable.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost and freight to Liverpool, via canal, without commission:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Old—		
Bengal, Fully Good (Nominal)	Rs. 149	= 3 7-32d.
Do. Good	„ 143	= 3 3-32d
Do. F. G. F.	„ 137	= 2 31-32d.
Omra, Fully Good (G. Staple) Nl.	„ 201	= 4 9-32d.
Do. Good do.	„ 195	= 4 5-32d.
Do. F.G.F. do.	„ 184	= 3 15-16d.
Khandeish, Good	„ 180	= 3⅞d.
Do. F.G.F.	„ 172	= 3 11-16d.
Belatee, Fully Good (Nominal)	„ 181	= 3⅞d.
Do. Good	„ 172	= 3 11-16d.
Do. F. G. F.	„ 164	= 3 17-32d.
Dhollera, Fully Good (Nominal)	„ 202	= 4 5-16d.
Do. Good	„ 192	= 4 3-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, F. G. F.	„ 185	= 3 31-32d.
Westerns, Good	„ 180	= 3⅞d.
New—		
Bengal, Fine, Jan. dely.	„ 174	= 3¾d.
Do. Fully Good, do.	„ 160	= 3 15-32d.
Do. Good, do.	„ 150	= 3 9-32d.
Hingunghaut, Good	„ 224	= 4 25-32d.
Julgaum, Good, March dely.	„ 192	= 4⅛d.
Ginned Broach, Good, March dely.	„ 231	= 4 15-16d.
Dhollera Good, April dely.	„ 198	= 4¼d.

WHEAT.—There has been more doing in this export during the past week in the only description coming forward in any quantity, and on several days a considerable business in Pessy was reported in the basis of Rs. 4-9 and Rs. 4-8, according to quality, contracts have been made for next month's delivery on the same terms; but in arrival business for the new crop, we only hear of a few contracts n Delhi No. 1 at Rs. 4-3-6 and Rs. 4-3-9 per cwt.

SEEDS have been generally neglected throughout the week, and generally show no quotable change, eithe for old or new seed.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1887	1886.	1885.
Receipts.			
For the week	7,493	10,486	7,931
Since 1st January to 16th Nov.	1,518,834	1,427,381	1,020,199
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.	1887.	1886.	1885.
For the week	3,535	4,686	802
Since 1st January to 16th Nov.	1,079,086	1,008,115	691,266
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.	1887.	1886.	1885.
For the week	731	589	506
Since 1st January to 16th Nov.	54,752	50,861	57,876

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1887.	1886.	1885.
Wheat—For the week	110,779	234,233	227,357
„ Since Jan. 1 to Nov. 16.	9,427,395	11,962,261	10,767,744
Linseed—For the week	41,111	39,112	45,968
„ Since Jan. 1 to Nov. 16.	2,328,407	3,583,049	4,967,976
Rapeseed—For the week	20,692	20,714	10,706
„ Since Jan. 1 to Nov. 16.	880,246	1,179,664	1,516,941
Gingelly Seed—For the week	39,870	61,457	20,620
„ Since Jan. 1 to Nov. 16.	1,113,505	1,110,706	1,060,274

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1887.	1886.	1885.
Wheat—for the week	186,825	239,596	247,143
„ From Jan. 1 to Nov. 16	8,880,577	10,931,511	9,201,491
Linseed—for the week	61,074	56,760	49,363
„ From Jan. 1 to Nov. 16	2,166,575	3,383,790	4,776,358
Rapeseed—for the week	16,438	49,074	21,60
„ From Jan. 1 to Nov. 16	975,397	1,296,850	1,597,592
Gingelly Seed—for the week	25,549	12,074	3 001
„ From Jan 1 to Nov. 16	13,08,027	1,042,807	1,188,767

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(*Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.*)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

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The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1887.

GENERAL VALENTINE BAKER, first of Cavalry officers, was in the field *sans peur et sans reproche*, and his death is announced at Tel-el-Kebir, an exile from his country and the army in which he once served with so much promise. The aberration which closed his connection with the British army was expiated by a long series of services in the field wearing the Turkish uniform, and he gave proof of qualities which placed him in the foremost rank of soldiers. He distinguished himself especially in withstanding the onrush of the Muscovites when they crossed the Balkhans in overwhelming numbers, sweeping all else before them. At a later period, he showed indefatigable activity in improvising defensive works in the league of grounds between the Russian lines and the walls of Constantinople, and for some weeks it was mainly due to his patience and vigilance, and to the perfect control which he exercised over the Turkish troops which he commanded that the conflict was avoided which would probally have resulted in the occupation of the Turkish capital by the eager Russians. He informed the writer of these lines that the desire of Russian officers to provoke a collision by leading companies and squadrons up to and past the Turkish guards placed a great strain upon Ottoman coolness and discipline. That circumstance and the strategic movements made at the cost of removing the Russian Divisions from positions where they had easy access to water and munitions, to others which had no recommendation but strategic advantage left no donbt upon his mind that it was the intention of the Russians to avail themselves of any excuse to break the armistice and storm the city. The state of tension thus existing was terminated by the proposal to submit the provisions of the Treaty of San Stefano to the revision of the great Powers at Berlin—or perhaps, to speak more accurately, the *Dei ex Machinæ* were Lord Salisbury and Count Schouvaloff who, between them, indited the famous memorandum which Mr. Charles Marvin prematurely disclosed to the editor of the London *Globe*. Subsequently Baker Pasha was employed to lead the ill-found force which was sent into the Soudan when General Hicks's army was destroyed by the Mahdi. Baker's Egyptian force was, in its turn, overwhelmed, and the officers in Egyptian employment had the mortification of seeing the laurels taken by generals sent out from England with better appointed troops. The death of General Baker at Tel-el-Kebir seems to indicate that he was on his way to the menaced frontier near Wady Halfa, to try conclusions again with the Arab enemy, but fever put an end to his chequered and laborious career.

A SUGGESTION influentially supported has, we understand, been made to the Supreme Government that twenty lakhs of the munificent contribution proffered by H. H. the Nizam should be allocated for the endowment of a Military College for the training of officers for the armies of the Native States, and for the officers of her Majesty's Native Army. The object of the proposal is to supply a sufficient leavening of Native Officers, qualified by education and training, to lead oriental troops in the field when opposed to a European enemy. There are many considerations which will have, no doubt, their due weight when a decision is arrived at to accept or reject this proposal. It is obvious that a step, which would have for one of its proximate results the material augmentation of the strength of the Native Army, both in number and efficiency, would not be taken without reconsidering accepted dogmas with respect to the necessity for maintaining the proportion to which we have become accustomed between the European and the native factors which constitute the military forces of her Majesty in India. A good deal of controversy will, no doubt, have to be endured before a decision for or against the maintenance of the traditional proportion is arrived at, and until that question be settled, the discussion of the advisability of establishing an Indian Sandhurst in order to constitute a more educated class of Native Officers will have a speculative rather than a practical interest. Much has been written lately about the Native Officers of the Indian Army. We have advocated in these columns the appointment of young men, who have shown themselves qualified, instead of the giving commissions to old non-commissioned officers of eighteen or twenty years service. A very general feeling has arisen that, if suitable men could be found, it would be far better to give these commissions direct instead of filling the Native Commissioned ranks from the rank and file. There is no doubt, that if there is sufficient zeal and intelligence to begin with, the young man given a direct commission would make just as efficient a native officer in a very short time, as the man promoted from the ranks. This is the case in our British Army; and there is the advantage of being able to appoint men whose social position in such that they would have influence with the sepoys. The experiment has been tried lately is more than one regiment of cavalry in the Bombay Army and so far as the experiment has gone, it may be pronounced a success. But in introducing an innovation of this kind there is at first naturally a very considerable feeling against it among the Native Officers of the old school and a feeling of jealousy among the senior non-commissioned officers, who perhaps expected promotion; but every change, however beneficial must meet with a certain amount of active or passive opposition. The question discussed of the supply of Native Officers has been *apropos* of a proposal to establish a College similar to our College of Sandhurst, for the education of Native gentlemen anxious to join the profession of arms. At present of course the Native Army is practically more or less closed to men of social standing in the country and *The Hindu* puts the reason for this very clearly when it says: "Can it be wondered at that under such a system no men of education, birth or social consequence enter the profession, which is deemed to be one of the most honorable, the objection being that a young man who is ambitious of distinguishing himself in the military service of his country has to begin his profession from the lowest rung of the ladder, rub shoulders with the unwashed who form the great bulk of the personnel and toil for many years amidst numerous difficulties. Now this is all very true. Well-to-do Natives of good position have naturally no wish to put their sons in a profession where for many years they must be on lower pay than ordinary domestic servants. The question is, how to obtain a good stamp of Native Officer by the means of direct commission. We see no reason why some such establishment, as an Indian Sandhurst should not be founded. We have the Mayo College and the College at Rajkote for the education of the sons of Princes. Why could we not have a College, on different lines of course, for the education of young Native gentlemen to fit them for the commissioned ranks of the Native Army. That there would never be any scarcity of appointments for the students, is pretty sure. In the small Bombay Army alone in 1885, there were no less than 58 Jemadar's commissions given, in the Cavalry and Infantry. It is pretty certain that in the three armies there would never be less than 150 commissions to bestow every year and frequently very many more. Probably the most suitable limits of age at which a commission could he given would he from 18 to 20 years of age. Previous to obtaining a commission, a candidate should be two years at the College, which would thus, it is seen, have to accommodate between three or four hundred military students or cadets. As it would be intended that these cadets should be drawn from the upper classes there would be no reason why the fees charged should not cover all expenses of education while at the College.

Entrance to the College would have to be by competition amongst selected candidates, the selection of whom would entail very careful consideration on the part of those whose duty it would be to make it. It almost goes without saying that, when it was generally known, that the valuable prize of a commission in a well paid rank, with the prospect of promotion, and the certainty of a good pension was to be obtained by successful competition, there would be no lack of competitors. Of course each batch of candidates who entered the College, would during its stay there he a good deal weeded out by the College officials, as if a young gentleman was discovered to have no military aptitude whatever, it would not do to let him compete at the final examination for commissions. That very many difficulties would attend the establishment and carrying out of a scheme of this kind there is no question, but they are difficulties which could be conquered, and there are no lack of British officers in India well qualified to start and carry out the scheme. The College of course, if there was one for all India—should be situated at some place fairly central. The entrance examinations could be held at various military centres, on the same day, and the papers sent up for correction to the various examiners. This plan would have to be adopted to prevent candidates having to take enormously long and expensive journeys. which would be the case if they had all to assemble for examination at one central place. The medical test for admission should be severe, so that the best physical material should at all events he obtained. As regards the scholastic tests for entrance, there would be no need to expect a very high standard. In discussing entrance by competition it has not been lost sight of that it might for many reasons be very desirable to have no entrance competitive examination; but that yearly each Government should nominate so many young Native gentlemen for the College, who would only have to pass a slight qualifying test, in this way, of course, the proper proportion might be kept, regarding the race, or sect of the candidates. We are living in a time of change and onward movement, and never has more been done to improve the Native Army than in the last few years. Dress, equipment, arms, shooting have all been the subject of careful consideration, and much improvement has resulted. The Native Officers, however, are still drawn from the same class, and, on the whole, of about the same length of service. European Commanders like Native Officers, respect them as steady good men, and feel that they are loyal and faithful. It may be said is not this enough? Not altogether. In very few of them is the aptitude for command to be found: it would be strange if it was, considering their education and training and the sphere of life from which they are all drawn. The intimate family connection which must exist between our Native Officers and many of the sepoys in the ranks must have a very bad effect as regards discipline. As the native of India is more prone than any Western race to be influenced by such considerations as these, he will not and cannot treat his "bhai bunds," and relations in the same way as he would treat other sepoys, and so, is content to treat them all with a great deal of undue leniency so long as the Commanding Officer is satisfied. There are of course many exceptions to the rule and they may be found chiefly in the Native Cavalry of Bengal and Bombay. In these regiments of course there are many men of good family and of fair social standing in their own country. A young man of good family, with some little money, will join our irregular cavalry. In the old old times in all nations, to serve as a trooper in an irregular corps of Cavalry was looked on as a legitimate way for a young man of gentle blood to commence his career of arms, and this to a certain extent is the feeling about our Native Cavalry, but not to the same extent as used to be the case. In past times every recruit brought his horse. Now great numbers do not, and many are quite innocent of ever having been on the back of one before they enlist. There is no doubt that considerable numbers of Native gentlemen of very high social standing, especially those of the Punjab and Rajpootna, would eagerly try to get their sons commissions, though most of them would be averse to letting their sons toil for years a sowars. We see that in the lately raised Belooch Horse or 7th Bombay Cavalry, there are no less than six of the Native Officers who never served in the ranks; of course this is an exceptional case. A regiment just raised from a particular tribe on the frontier had to be treated in an exceptional way. This regiment in the short time it has existed has succeeded in becoming one of the best we have, and we may take it for granted that if the six Native Officers, who have been commissioned direct, were not exceptional men they would not have been so favoured.

IT is pretty evident that the excitement in London has not been calmed by the success of the police in making four hundred prisoners and sending a hundred injured rioters to the hospitals. Special Constables are to be sworn in and in considerable numbers, seeing that the Magistrates throughout London will give three days to the enrolment. The Radical associations contemplate holding a meeting in Hyde Park on Sunday, doubtless to ascertain by actual experiment whether the Commissioner of Police will be instructed by the Home Office to prohibit gatherings in the Park where the right of meeting was debated and enforced with brickbats in the year 1867. How far this Radical demonstration is in sympathy with the proclaimed meetings of the unemployed who were supposed to be obeying a socialistic impulse it would be interesting to know. If the Home Ministry can exercise sufficient discrimination to put down new disturbers of the peace who make use of the suffering of the unemployed to keep London in an uproar and abstain from interfering with political meetings attended by honest artisans, the calling out of special constables may have a deterrent effect; but it would not require any unusual bungling on the part of Mr. Mathews to give the agitation a strength and persistency which may prove very embarrassing as the winter advances and the number of the unemployed increases as it always does in seasons of trade depression.

KING HUMBERT, who is sending an army against the Negus, declares that all his efforts aim at the maintenance of peace in Europe and that the allied Powers are in the same happy case. There is something very disquieting in the reiterated assurances of all the rulers and statesmen of Europe that they are devoting all the energies they possess to maintain peace, and that they have every reason to believe that the common efforts on that behalf which they and their allies are putting forth will eventually prove successful. What has poor Peace done that she should require such strenuous exertions on the part of her best friends for her preservation? *Qui vis pacem para bellum*; that all the world can understand; but it is precisely those who are armed to the teeth, and who have before the eyes of all Europe built up their present prosperity by lucky throws of the iron dice who are never tired of shouting their longing for peace! peace! until everybody is fast coming to believe that there is no peace but only a truce, which may be broken at any moment on any pretext or upon none at all.

MR. JOHN NUGENT, Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments, has, we learn, been appointed Chief Secretary in place of the Hon. J. B. Richey, now a member of the Governor's Executive Council.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Scott presides at the Fifth Sessions of the High Court, which commences on Monday next.

MR. F. C. O. BEAMAN, having delivered over charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Surat to Mr. S. Hammick, has resumed the duties of Special Settlement Officer for Giras and Wanta, Baroda.

MR. H. E. ANDREWS, Assistant Conservator of Forests, has been allowed furlough for six months on medical certificate.

COLONEL G. R. GOODFELLOW, C. I. E., took over charge of the office of Political Agent, Cutch, from Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Salmon.

LIEUTENANT M. NATHAN, R. E., appointed by the Secretary of State for three years' special duty on Indian Defences, has been graded on the Bombay List as an Assistant Engineer first grade, and his services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment as Executive Engineer, fourth grade, on the Military Works establishment.

A BOARD of Inquiry has been sitting at Rawul Pindi to inquire into the loss of rifles from the camp of the West Riding Regiment.

REUTER sends us the following correction of one of his telegrams:—"In message of 16th instant, regarding Sutlej, please read name of Port as Aden and not Ismailia.

THE Viceroy and Lady Dufferin will be the guests of Colonel R. P. Nisbet, the Commissioner, during their stay at Rawul Pindi.

NEXT month, Sir E. C. Buck, who is at present at Calcutta, will probably set out on tour, in the course of which he may visit Bombay and Madras.

THE results of working the Guaranteed Railways during 1886 may be considered satisfactory. In the year 1882 the loss was Rs. 28,32,025, while this year it was converted into a gain of Rs. 15,91,077.

THE Inspector-General of Police in the North-West, Mr. R. T. Hobart, proposes taking 20 months' furlough in March next.

MR. F. R. HOGG, Director-General of the Post Office, has been on a visit of inspection to Allyghur. He has since left for Calcutta.

MR. H. F. BLANFORD, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, now in England, will retire at the end of his furlough, leaving Mr. John Eliot, who is officiating for him, an open field for the prosecution of the changes and reforms which he proposes in the working of his Department.

THE *Deccan Times* hears that the ex-Minister, Sir Salar Jung, after leaving Hyderabad towards the close of the current month, will visit his Jagir in the Aurangabad Districts and will subsequently make a tour through India during the rest of the cold weather.

MR. PAUL, Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling has returned from his special mission to Sikkim. His report will be submitted by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to the Supreme Government, upon whose decision the policy to be adopted towards the *faineant* but troublesome Raja will depend. Sikkim is thus far quiet, and will probably remain so until the result of the appeal of the people to the Indian Government is made known.

MR. SCOBLE arrived in Calcutta on Tuesday morning: and the work of the Government of India will be carried on by him and Sir Charles Aitchison for the next few weeks, pending the arrival of the Viceroy and the rest of the Council. Mr. Quinton has also reached Calcutta, and until the opening of the Legislative Council will be occupied with the affairs of the Public Service Commission which meets immediately under the presidency of Sir Charles Aitchison.

IT appears from information received from Persia that Ayub Khan gave himself up on the 8th instant to Hashim Khan, son of Mohamed Sharif Khan, at Meshed. Both Hashim Khan and Mohamed Sharif Khan were close adherents of Shere Ali, and this fact probably influenced Ayub in yielding himself to the former. On the day following this proceeding Ayub Khan formally surrendered himself to General Maclean, our agent a Meshed, and is now under his care at that place.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EXCITEMENT IN LONDON.

SWEARING IN OF SPECIAL CONSTABLES.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

It is officially announced that the Magistrates throughout London will be prepared to swear in Special Constables, commencing from to-day till Saturday next.

THE RADICALS.

The Radicals have resolved to hold a meeting on Sunday in Hyde Park instead of Trafalgar Square.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.

The Chamber of Commerce of this city entertained the Right Hon. J. Chamberlain at a banquet yesterday evening.

In the course of his speech, replying to the toast of his health, he said that he hoped that the labours of the Plenipotentiaries will result in an amicable settlement of the North Sea Fisheries question.

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

BERLIN, Nov. 16.

His Majesty Emperor William, for the first time since his late illness, took a carriage drive to-day.

OPENING OF THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT.

ROME, Nov. 16.

The Italian Parliament was opened to-day by King Humbert in person.

His Majesty in his speech from the Throne said that all his efforts aim at the maintenance of peace in Europe, and the allied Powers were likewise doing the same. Even in Africa, his Majesty said, he desires peace consistent with Italian rights.

DEATH OF BAKER PASHA.

CAIRO, Nov. 17.

Information has been received here that General Valentine Baker Pasha has died of fever at Tel-el-Kebir.

THE MADRAS SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 17.

To-day the Court has been mainly engaged in hearing arguments as to the admission of certain letters and a marked newspaper and deciding what shall be admitted. In the cross-examination of Mrs. Morgan by the Advocate-General she admitted having made mistakes in her evidence before the Magistrate and also in her written confession which, she said, was written when she was not herself. The cross-examination is proceeding.

THE VICEROY ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, Nov. 17.

The Viceroy and party halted at Bostan yesterday evening, Lady Dufferin coming on to Quetta this morning. His Excellency, accompanied by the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Theodore Hope, Sir Oliver St. John and members of the Staff, rode out to Khojak Pass to see the nature of the defensive works contemplated there. Returning to train they came on to Quetta, and as the visit was quite private there was only a small gathering of Europeans and Natives at the station. From the station his Excellency drove with an escort of the 6th Bombay Cavalry to the house of the Governor-General's Agent. The Municipality had illuminated the road in front of the house and decorated it with flags and arches.

The Commander-in-Chief stays with Sir Oriel Tanner.

To-morrow morning the Viceroy will probably visit the fort before leaving for Dera Ghazi Khan.

Before joining the Viceregal party Sir Theodore Hope visited the oil wells at Khatun.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray, homeward bound from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

ADEN, Nov. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha, outward bound for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, left here this evening.

SINGAPORE, Nov. 17.

The Italian steamer Stura, which left Bombay on the 5th instant, arrived here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¼
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69¼
4½ do. do.	71¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	103¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106½
Bar Silver	43½

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Nov. 16.

10 p.m.	77·2
THURSDAY, Nov. 17.	
6 a.m.	73·7
10 a.m	79·6
2 p.m.	84·0
4 p.m.	83·8

SOME surprise has been expressed at Sir Auckland Colvin being on the spot several days in advance of the period of his assuming the Lieutenant-Governorship of the N.-W. Provinces, instead of the conventional twenty-four hours. The explanation appears to be that he is still Financial Member of the Viceroy's Council, with work to wind up. In this connection, it is probable that the Hon'ble Mr. Westland, who has been officiating for Sir Auckland, may visit Allahabad in the course of a day or two.

IN connection with the recent fire at the N.-W. Secretariat a correspondent says that the Record Office was burnt down by the rebels on the 6th of June 1857: at the same time they plundered the adjoining Treasury. Three months afterwards, we are told, when the ruins were cleared out, there was a huge core of living embers which it took many hundred *mashaks* of water to extinguish. In the debris of the once flourishing Treasury there was found a solitary pice, which is still in the correspondent's possession.

THE following is the official summary of the Bombay Presidency Season reports for the week just ended:--More or less rain during week throughout the Presidency proper. Prospects of late crops generally improved by it; but cotton crop in Kathiawar and Khandesh, and early crops in general in Khandesh, Nasik, Ratnagiri, and Belgaum somewhat damaged, and reaping retarded in parts of Kolaba and Dharwar. Standing crops otherwise good in the Presidency proper; also good in Sind. Reaping of early and sowing of late crops still continue. Outturn of early crops expected to be 12 annas in the rupee in Kaira, from 12 to 14 annas in Thana, fair in Poona, Belgaum and Sholapur, and good in Dharwar; not reported from other districts.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR WILLIAM LAING, General List, Infantry, having completed twenty-six years' service, has been promoted to be a Lieutenant-Colonel; and Captain G. E. Yate, S.C., having completed twenty years' service, has been promoted to a majority.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. E. FAGAN, 2nd Squadron Commander, 2nd Bombay Lancers, and Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Peart, S.C., Commandant, Bhopal Battalion, have been granted leave for one year on private affairs.

SURGEON R. W. S. LYONS, I.M.S., Staff Surgeon, Quetta, has been allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months, and Surgeon G. F. H. Marks has been brought on the strength of the British Forces in the Bombay Command.

THE following promotions in the Commissariat Department are notified:—Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. Hughes and Captain G. B. E. Radcliffe to be Assistant Commissaries-General, second and third class respectively.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. W. MAJOR, Bombay S.C., Military Accounts Department (M.C.) has been granted leave out of India for one year.

THE REV. HENRY BOCHUM has been appointed Honorary Chaplain in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

CAPTAIN G. E. HYDE has taken charge of the office of Adjutant, Kolhapore Infantry, from Captain J. S. King.

GENERAL CHESNEY, the Military Member of Council, arrived at Rawul Pindi on the 13th inst., and inspected the site of the proposed camp at West Ridge.

EXPEDITION TO THE SHAN STATES.

WITH the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief in India two columns, each of the strength and composition below, will start on the dates specified and march through the Shan States till about the end of February next, when they will be broken up and the troops composing them return to India:—

The Southern Shan Column, under the command of Major R. A. Swetenham, Commandant, 27th Punjab Infantry, will start from Fort Stedman on the 22nd November, and will be composed of the following troops:—2 guns, 1-1st Eastern Division, R. A.; 50 rifles 2nd Battalion, 2nd Queen's, 150 rifles, 27th Punjab Infantry; 25 rifles, British mounted infantry; 25 rifles, native mounted infantry; and 20 lances, 1st Bombay Lancers. The instructions for this column will be issued by the General commanding the 3rd Brigade

The Northern Shan Column, under the command of Major Yates, R. A., will start from May-myo in December next, on a date which will be hereafter fixed, and will be composed of the following troops:—2 guns, 1-1st Eastern Division, R. A.; 50 rifles, 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers; 100 rifles, 43rd Gurkha Light Infantry; 50 rifles, native infantry (corps not named); and 25 rifles, British mounted infantry. The instructions for the movement of this column will be issued by the General commanding the 1st Brigade. A depot of supplies for both of these columns will be formed at Thebaw.

An advance party of 20 native mounted infantry and 50 native infantry, the whole under a British officer, will, under the orders of the General commanding 1st Brigade, leave May-myo on the 15th November for Thebaw, and will form an escort for Lieutenant Daly, the Political Officer. Mule transport will be provided for the baggage, which must be on the lightest scale possible, ammunition, camp equipage and ten days' rations.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE first subject of importance discussed at yesterday's meeting of the Bombay Corporation was a proposal of the Town Council recommending the Corporation to inform Government that the Municipality were not prepared at present to entertain the scheme of constructing a new road from Waree Bunder to Mazagon, but that they would agree to contribute their share of the cost of an overbridge, provided that share did not exceed Rs. 1,00,000. The scheme involved in this proposal has, for some years past, been the subject of negociations between the Municipality, the G. I. P. Railway Company and the Port Trust, as to the amount of the share to be paid by each of these bodies to defray the cost of the work. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee brought forward a motion in the terms of the Town Council's recommendation. Colonel Merewether was of opinion that it was the duty of the Municipality to undertake the construction of the road to Mazagon, as it was a work of public utility, and placed the following amendment before the meeting:—"That the subject be referred back to the Town Council for re-consideration, on the ground that, in the opinon of the Corporation, the bridge and the road through Mazagon must before long be made, and that delay would greatly increase their cost, while perhaps, depriving the Municipality of the help, as to the bridge, which the G. I. P. Railway Company and the Port Trust are prepared to give." The amendment could find no one to second it, and eventually the original motion was carried, Colonel Merewether being the only dissentient. Dr. R. N. Khory proposed that the Town Council and the Acting Municipal Commissioner be requested, in consultation with the Health Officer and the Executive Engineer, to prepare, within three months, a report showing particulars of such reductions in the expenditure of the Health and the Executive Engineer's departments, as could be effected without impairing their efficiency. Captain Selby, Major Martin and Mr. Geary opposed the motion mainly on the ground that it assumed, before knowing what the Town Council might have to say on the matter, that reductions were both possible and desirable in the departments. The motion was carried by a majority of one.

FIRE AT THE SCOTT PRESS LOWER COLABA.

YESTERDAY evening at about a quarter past 5 o'clock a fire broke out on the first floor of the Scott Cotton Press belonging to Ashar Veerjee situated at Lower Colaba near the Victoria Bunder. On the alarm being raised immediate assistance was rendered by the labourers employed at the Oriental Mill, which is situated right opposite the Cotton Press. Their donkey engines and a good supply of water from their three large tanks, which are always kept in reserve, did good service and kept the fire in check. It had hitherto spread quickly amongst the loose cotton lying on the floor. About twenty minutes later on, the Merchants Association steam fire engine, stationed at Colaba, repaired to the scene, followed by the Fort steam fire engine, and their united efforts reduced the fire, and it was completely extinguished by 6-30 p.m. The outbreack is attributed to the presence of loose flint stones being amongst the cotton which was passing through the clearing machinery. The damage is roughly estimated at Rs. 1,000.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Hydaspes, Captain S. Bason, will sail to-day for London with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr and Mrs G Bellett
Mr W A Lawrence & infant
Maj W Mallins
Mr J C Townsend
Dr Lowdell
Mr T Dowdeswell
Mr T Rogers
Mr Burrows
Mr Adams
Mr Dobbie

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr A J Bridge
Mr G K Burne
Mr Adkin
Mr B Norton

FOR ADEN.—Col E V Stace.

The following passages have been engaged:—

The s. s. Surat, Captain J. L. Parfitt, sailing on 25th November:—

FOR LONDON.—Mr John Taylor, Mr J Leckie and Mr Samuels.

FOR ADEN.—Col Standford, RE, Major Hildebrand and Col Tremlow.

The s.s. Verona, Capt. F. Speck, sailing on 2nd Dec.:—

FOR LONDON.—Major and Mrs Cavendish and child. Mr J Tweedie, Mrs and Miss French, two infants and child, Mr W S Galleway and Mr Jacob.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr Ker, Mr T F Punnet, Mr H Allen and Mr Lovett.

FOR VENICE.—Mr W H Glenny, Sir and Lady Lyall, and Maj J F Garwood.

The s. s. Coromandel sailing on the 9th Dec.:—

FOR LONDON.—Mr and Mrs E E Shelbourne, Lady Leppoc Chappel and infant, Mr Sternberger and Mr Smith.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr T Norman.

The s. s. Ancona, Captain W. J. Webber, sailing on 16th December:—

FOR LONDON.—Mrs Oldham and child and Miss Haig.

The s. s. Nizam, Captain R. W. Haselwood, sailing on 23rd December:—

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr J D Fergusson.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Bombay Town Council was held on Wednesday. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee presided, and amongst the other members present were:—Captain Sir Henry Morland, Colonel Merewether, R.E., Colonel Portman, Dr. Waters, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mundlik, Messrs. M. N. Banajee, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, R. N. Khote, R. M. Sayani, Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CORPORATION HALL.

Sir Henry Morland, in accordance with notice given, moved "That the Acting Municipal Commissioner be requested to provide (1) for improved punkhas for the Corporation Hall, and (2) for new chairs of a pattern to be approved by the Council." Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee seconded the motion and it was carried.

ADULTERATION OF GHEE IN BOMBAY.

The following short draft Act for the prevention of adulteration of ghee in Bombay was submitted:—

Draft Bill to further amend Bombay Act III of 1872 as amended by Bombay Act IV of 1878.

Whereas it is expedient to make special provision for prevention of the adulteration of ghee and the sale of adulterated ghee in Bombay, and also to amend the provision of the Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878 hereinafter referred to as the principal Acts relating to the adulteration and exposure for sale of other articles of food. It is enacted as follows:—

1. This Act shall come into force from the date on which it may be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* with the assent of the Governor-General.

2. Section 244 of the principal Acts is hereby repealed and in substitution therefore the following sections shall be incorporated into the principal Acts:—

Prohibition against mixing Ghee with other ingredients, and against the sale of Ghee so mixed.

"244.—No person shall mix any ghee with any ingredient, substance or material other than ghee with intent that the same may be sold in that state, and no person shall sell any such ghee so mixed under a penalty in each case not exceeding rupees two hundred for the first offence; every offence, after a conviction for a first offence, shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months either with or without hard labour, or with fine, which may extend to rupees one thousand, or with both."

Prohibition of the sale of articles of food not of the proper nature, substance or quality.

"No. 244, A.—No person shall sell to the prejudice of the purchaser any article of food which is not of the nature, substance, or quality of the article demanded by such purchaser under a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees, provided that an offence shall not be deemed to be committed under this section in the following cases, that is to say:—

"Where any matter or ingredient not injurious to health has been added to the food, because the same is required for the production or preparation thereof as an article of commerce, in a state fit for carriage or consumption and not fradulently to increase the bulk, weight, or measure of the food or conceal the inferior quality thereof.

"2. Where the food is unavoidably mixed with some extraneous matter in the process of collection or preparation.

"In any prosecution under this section it shall be no defence to allege that the purchaser, having bought only for analysis, was not prejudiced by the sale.

"The term 'food,' as used in this section and in sections 244 D., 244 E., 244 F., and 244 G., shall include every article used for food or drink by man other than drugs or water."

No proceedings to be had under Section 224 without leave of the Commissioner.

"244 B.—No proceedings shall be instituted under section 244 or section 244 A. except with the permission of the Commissioner granted under the advice of the Health Officer for the time being."

Power to search suspected places and seize adulterated or spurious ghee.

"244 C.—If the Commissioner shall have reason to believe that at any place ghee is being mixed with any ingredient, substance or material other than ghee, contrary to the provisions of section 244, or that any substance or material other than ghee is being prepared or made up with intent that the same may be sold as ghee, contrary to the provisions of section 244 A., it shall be lawful for the Commissioner and the Health Officer and any Municipal officer or officers specially authorised by the Commissioner or Health Officer in that behalf at any time, by day or by night, without notice, to enter into search, and examine such place, and to seize and remove and such *Ghee* so mixed as aforesaid and any such ingredient, substance and material as aforesaid which may be there found, together with any utensils and vessels used for milking, preparing or containing the same, provided that any article so seized shall, as soon as practicable, be taken before a Presidency Magistrate, who shall have power to cause the destruction or to order the disposal thereof in such manner as he may think fit."

Unwholesome articles, &c., to be seized.

"244 D.—The Commissioner and the Health Officer and any Municipal officer empowered by the Commissioner or by the Health Officer in this behalf may also, at all reasonable times, enter into and inspect any market, building, shop, stall, or place used for the sale or storage of articles intended for food, and may examine any such articles which may be therein, and any utensil or vessel used for preparing, manufacturing or containing the same; and if any such article appears to the Commissioner or the Health Officer or Municipal officer aforesaid to be diseased, or unsound, or unwholesome, or unfit for food, or if any such utensil or vessel is of such kind or in such state as to render any article prepared, manufactured or contained therein unwholesome or unfit for food, he may sieze and remove such article, utensil or vessel in order that the same may be dealt with as hereinafter provided."

Disposal of perishable articles seized under Section 244 B.

"244 E.—If any meat, fish, vegetables or other article of a perishable nature be seized under the last preceding section, and the same is in the opinion of the Commissioner or of the Health Officer, diseased, unsound, unwholesome or unfit for food, the Commissioner or the Health Officer shall cause the same to be forthwith destroyed or disposed of in such measure as to prevent its being again exposed for sale or used for food, and the expenses thereof shall be paid by the person in whose possession such article was at the time of its seizure."

Disposal of articles of a non-perishable nature seized under Section 244 B.

"244 F.—Any article not of a perishable nature, and any utensil or vessel seized under section 244 D, shall be taken before a Presidency Magistrate, and if it shall appear to such Magistrate that any such article is diseased, unsound, or unwholesome, or unfit for food, or that such utensil or vessel is of such kind or in such state as aforesaid, he shall cause the same to be destroyed or disposed of at the charge of the person in whose possession it was at the time of its seizure in such manner as to prevent the same being again exposed for sale or used for food, or for the preparation or manufacture of, or for containing any such article as aforesaid."

Person refused to sell for analysis liable to penalty.

"244 G.—If the Commissioner or the Health Officer or any Municipal officer empowered by the Commissioner or by the Health Officer in that behalf shall apply to purchase any article of food exposed to sale, and shall tender the price for a quantity not more than shall be reasonably requisite for the purpose of analysis, and the person exposing the same for sale shall refuse to sell the same, such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees."

Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik stated that he had very carefully perused the draft Act, and the additional clauses inserted therein, and he found that the addition of a penal clause was highly necessary, as it was extremely desirable to put a stop to the systematic and gross adulteration that was carried on. There was only one suggestion that he had to make, and that was that some provision should be made for the employment of analysts. He made this suggestion because it would be necessary, in taking a case before a Magistrate to prove that the article said to be adulterated had been specially analysed. He concluded by moving that the draft Act should be adopted and forwarded to the Corporation with a recommendation that they should approve the same, and submit it to Government, with a request that it might be passed into law, and eventually embodied in the New Municipal Bill.

The Chairman explained that it was not essential to make provision in the Act for the engagement of analysts, because it would be quite competent for the Town Council to sanction such appointments without that provision.

Mr. R. N. Khote having seconded Mr. Javerilal's resolution it was put to the meeting and carried.

THE MARKETS QUESTION.

A letter was read from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, asking the Council to recommend the Corporation to sanction the immediate taking up, if necessary, under the land Acquisition Act, of land required for the extension of the Erskine Road markets.

The Chairman proposed a resolution to the effect that the Corporation should be recommended to sanction application being made to Government by the Acting Municipal Commissioner for the acquirement of the land in question; and that the Corporation should be asked to sanction the extension of the markets at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,02,175.

Colonel Merewether seconded this and it was agreed to.

Further consideration was then given to a letter from Mr. Gunpat Maneckjee, asking the Council's permission to the establishment of a private market at Ghorupdeo Road.

With reference to the application the accompanying letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner was read:—

Sir,—This is not *one* of the sites recommended for a market in the report of the markets committee, but applications have been made from time to time during the last seven years by Mr. Ganpat for leave to open a market there. The site proposed by Mr. Ganpat is on the east side of Gorupdeo Road on low-lying ground where there is no drainage at all. I saw the site this morning. The neighbouring houses have also no drainage and their sewage merely finds its way in filthy open channels on to the vacant land between the Gorupdeo Road and the Bunders. It would be impossible to drain a market in this locality, and the only plan would be to have cesspools, regularly emptied every day by carts, the contents being taken about 1½ miles to the Kamathipura night soil depot and there emptied into the sewerage system. The harbour would of course be much closer to Gorupdeo, but the Fort Trust would not allow the sewage of a market to be emptied into the harbour. The first point therefore would be to *require Mr. Ganpat to engage to pay for whatever* agency the Health Department might find necessary for regularly emptying and cleansing the cesspools which would have to be constructed to hold the sewage of the market and the waste water used to clean it.

There is, however, a market now at the junction of Tank Bunder Road with Mount Road, Mazagon. This market when I saw it this morning was very far from full, and I am inclined to agree with Mr. Higgins that there is no pressing necessity for another market in that locality. The Tank Bunder Market is about ½ a mile from the site on which Mr. Gunpat desires to erect a market. In any case before he is granted a license, he should be called upon.

(1) To say whether he will agree to pay whatever charges the Health Department find necessary to remove the sewage from the market to Kamathipura.

(2) To shew plans for the market.

(3) To bind himself to agree to any orders he may receive from this office as to ventilaton, open space round the market, and all other points connected with the structure. This last is very necessary, as in a recent case Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy has built a market in defiance of the recommendations of this office as to the space necessary between the stalls and the surrounding buildings—and as the Town Council gave their license without waiting for the building to be completed and without considering the plans there is now no power of interfering.

F. L. CHARLES, Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Colonel Merewether moved that Mr. Ganpat should be informed that the Town Council was not prepared to comply with his request.

Dr. Waters seconded.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee proposed, as an amendment, that the Acting Municipal Commissioner should be requested to ascertain whether Mr. Ganpat would be prepared to comply with the requirements mentioned in his (the Municipal Commissioner's) letter if sanction were given to the opening of the market.

Mr. Javerilal seconded the amendment, which was adopted.

BOMBAY FOOTPATHS.

Colonel Portman gave notice that he would ask at the next meeting whether any, and if so, what proportion of the money lately sanctioned by the Corporation for the repairs of the roads in Bombay was to be set aside for the repair of the foot-paths of the city; and if it was not contemplated to use any of this money for this purpose, what further sum would be required to put the paths already in existence in proper repair immediately?

After a little further consideration had been given to the Budget Estimates for 1888-89, the Council adjourned till 2 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday next.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 17.

(Before Mr. Justice NANABHAI HARIDAS and Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

CATTLE TRESPASS AT NIGHT.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* MOOLCHAND OODHAVDAS.

THE Hon. Mr. Telang, with Mr. Motilal M. Munshi, for the defendant, presented a petition against a decision of Mr. B. Robertson, First Class Magistrate, Surat, and asked that the record and proceedings be sent for. The petitioner stated that he owns considerable moveable and immoveable property in Surat and elsewhere, and had kept two cows, two heifers, and one calf, which he had engaged servants to look after. The animals were fed at his expense, were kept in one part of his house, and were not taken out at all. On the morning of the 19th August last the servant in charge of the animals found them missing, and on enquiry found that they had been tied in the Kelapit Bazaar at a short distance from the petitioner's house. The pound-keeper demanded a fine of Rs. 1-2 and feeding expenses, which the petitioner paid and brought the animals to his house. Subsequently petitioner was charged by the police in respect of the occurrence under section 64 of Bombay Act 6 of 1873 before Mr. Robertson. The only witness called for the prosecution was a police constable. Petitioner was willing to give evidence for the defence and requested the Magistrate to issue summonses to his witnesses, but the request was not granted and petitioner was fined Rs. 25. He afterwards applied to the Secretary, Surat Municipality, to know whether or not the prosecution against him under the Municipal Act was ordered by the Municipality as required by section 82 of the Act, but that officer, instead of giving the information required, referred him to the Magistrate.

The Magistrate's minute in the case was:—"Accused offers no defence. This is a clear case in which animals have been allowed to stray at night time to pick up a living at the expense of other people. I fine accused Rs. 25, under Criminal Procedure Code, section 245."

It was urged before their Lordships that, as the Surat Municipality had not ordered the proceedings to be taken against the petitioner, the lower Court was wrong in trying and disposing of the case. The Magistrate ought to have held that the police had no authority to proceed against persons offending against the provisions of Bombay Act 6 of 1873. He ought to have summoned the witnesses for the defence and disposed of the case after taking and considering their evidence. The complaint in the case and the evidence of the only witness for the prosecution materially differed, and there was no reliable evidence for a conviction. The Magistrate ought to have held that, as the petitioner had already been fined under the Cattle Trespass Act, he could not be for the same act charged and punished under Bombay Act 6.

Their Lordships ordered the record and proceedings to be sent for. A similar order was made in several other cases of a like nature.

SANCTION FOR PROSECUTION REVOKED.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* PANDU BIN GOPAL.

THIS was a petition by the accused applying for revocation of an order made by Mr. A. H. Unwin, Acting Sessions Judge of Sattara, sanctioning the prosecution of the petitioner for perjury. The case arose out of one tried before Mr. Unwin at the Sattara Sessions some time ago. After hearing Mr. Kirlosker in support of the application, their Lordships revoked the sanction given by the Sessions Judge.

ACQUITTAL OF A SERIOUS CHARGE.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* BALLA BIN ADAPPA AND THREE OTHERS.

THE four accused were, in August last, convicted by Mr. A. H. Unwin, Acting Sessions Judge of Sattara, of the charges of rape and abetment of rape, and three of them were sentenced to transportation for life, and the fourth to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. They appealed from the above sentences. Mr. Branson, with Mr. G. R. Kirlosker, appeared for the appellants, and Mr. Mandlik for the Crown. Their Lordships were of opinion that the evidence against the accused did not sustain the convictions. The conviction and sentences on all the accused were reversed, and they were ordered to be discharged.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

ISMAIL BIN PATHAN HAJI ABDOOL REHMAN NAMDARKHAN AND ANOTHER *vs.* BAY REHMABAI AND OTHERS.

THIS suit was brought by the plaintiffs, as the nephews of the defendants' late father, to recover their share in certain properties left behind by their deceased uncle. Mr. Russell and Mr. Dhairyavan, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the defendants. In 1885, Pathan Haji Abdool Namdarkhan, a Suni Mahomedan, died in Bombay, leaving behind him as his heirs and legal representatives according to Mahomedan law, four daughters, the defendants and the plaintiffs, &c. Plaintiffs were unable to ascertain the value of the deceased's properties in Bombay, but there were two houses which stood in the deceased's name in the books of the Collector of Bombay, the value of which was estimated at Rs. 15,000. All the properties were now in the hands of the defendants; and the plaintiffs claimed that, according to Mahomedan law, they were entitled to one-third share of them. They prayed that the properties be sold under the orders of the Court, and that defendants be directed to account for all moneys received by them. The defendants contended that according to Mahomedan law, the deceased's widow and daughters were his only heirs. Plaintiffs were neither the heirs nor the legal representatives of the deceased. The property left by him was of very small value, and as heirs to the deceased, the defendants alone were entitled to the possession of it. Evidence in the case was called during the day.

SIR ALFRED LYALL ON UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

THE first convocation of the Allahabad University was held on Tuesday, in the Muir Central College, the ceremony commencing at 3-15 p.m., in the presence of a gathering of three hundred people. The Chancellor, Sir Alfred Lyall, delivered an address in which he sketched the history of the Allahabad University project. He said:—

EDUCATIONAL LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Gentlemen, I am myself decidedly an advocate of the principle of public policy which we have agreed latterly in India to call local self-government. I mean the principle of the gradual but continuous devolution, upon provincial and local bodies and institutions, of the powers and duties that they can best use and fulfil. I therefore regard the attainment of provincial self-government in the sphere of education as an important and necessary step in itself, and as in some degree a preliminary to any other steps that are to be taken on the same road. The political history of the British Empire in India explains why Calcutta started, in educational matters, with such a long lead, and why these provinces have been for the past *thirty years* under the central authority of the Calcutta University. To that university the higher education of our people owes much, or does the present secession in any way diminish our sense of past obligations. It is merely, as I have above said, a natural and necessary part of the general process of decentralization. The mere distance of Calcutta from this part of India has always been a disadvantage; while difference of race, country and language always imply, and should be *freely permitted to induce, a certain diversity of study* and variety of intellectual development. Moreover, a university, like any other institution dealing largely with special methods and influences, should be in the midst of the people to whom it belongs; should be easy of personal access to students, to the members of the governing body, and to all representatives of the community. In no other position can it keep itself throughly in accord with the actual wants, wishes, and characteristics of the country; and, unless it does so, the effective control or guidance of the studies and intellectual growth of the people will soon escape from its hands.

THE MISSION OF THE UNIVERSITY.

For we have to consider, gentlemen, the very considerable place that education is now occupying in these provinces. We are not, as in Europe, or even as in some parts of India, chiefly employed in improving and widening well-known and universally accepted ways of knowledge: ways long used by the people and sanctioned by general consent; we are, it must be admitted, largely deviating from traditional paths, and endeavouring to lead the most active intelligence and the forward energies of this generation into new lines of thought and activity. We have thus to instil into the minds of the majority of those who come to our schools and colleges a set of notions that are quite unfamiliar and unexpected, and which must inevitably turn up the old soil rather deeply before the new seed can be properly sown, and may thus operate in various ways not easily foreseen. In short, gentlemen, those who take in hand and are entrusted with the administration of instruction in this part of India, are introducing great and manifold changes, and are presiding over what is always a difficult and delicate process, the rapid expansion of education.

EDUCATION NOT THE ONLY THING NEEDFUL.

Nevertheless, gentlemen, when I lay all this stress upon the functions and value, at this moment, of a great educational institution, I must not be understood to be treating education as the one thing needful for mental and moral training. There is or rather has been, a certain school of philosophers who believed in the unlimited possibility of improving the moral and intellectual condition of mankind by education. I am far from adopting that formula, which is in some respects a delusion and a snare to inexperienced societies, who do not know that nations are moulded by much rougher forces; or who sometimes forget that the lessons of life are to be found in action and experience, not in books or discourses. What I do say is, that education never had a clearer field, or more open ground, than in British India, to show what it can do for a people, and to demonstrate by experiment on a grand scale the degree of influence it can exert in raising the general level of people's civilization. So that the superintending authority of a university is, or may be, a very real power; and this, as I have said, ought to be localised, ought to be vested in those who should best understand how to use it.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNIVERSITY.

On the constitution of the university that has been this day opened I need say little. It is necessarily modelled upon the plan of the three elder Indian universities; and although some authorities have desired to take this opportunity of a new departure, for introducing into India the principle of a teaching body instead of an institution that only prescribes the courses of study and examines for degrees, yet I believe that the decision was rightly against this step, on the ground that it would be premature and unsuited to the present organic stage of high education. That decision does not underrate the superior influence within its own range, of a teaching university, or of a university which presides overthe teaching of colleges grouped round it, and gives a high tone and training to the whole body of students. The question is whether this form is as yet practicable anywhere in India. I have great doubt whether at present the two systems could even be usefully combined. I think that the affiliation of distant colleges to a central teaching body would prove an awkward conjunction, likely to engender jealousies if the same central body were to examine all and teach a few. Affiliation to a central body of directors and examiners seems, in fact, the only plan upon which a university can attempt to administer a great territorial charge; it is, indeed, a more particular and distributory, application of the principle of self-government, since it multiplies the local capitals of education; and I may add that no other plan seems to me so favourable to the diffusion of learning, which is in India, perhaps even more than its advancement, the main function of a university.

EXTENSION OF JURISDICTION.

Moreover, the recent addition to our Senate of representatives from Rajputana and the Central Provinces, throws open to the university a prospect of fresh fields and wider jurisdiction. It is with great pleasure and satisfaction that I see on our first list of Fellows the names of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces and of the Agent Governor-General for Rajputana; and it is clear that this extension of our possible responsibilities strengthens the argumenr for the necessity of leaving teaching for the present in the hands of the colleges. In the sphere of education, as of politics, every extension of the area of superior jurisdiction makes decentralization more and more advisable, the larger the territory the more numerous should be the local centres of authority. I may also remind you, gentlemen, that even in England, where for centuries the colleges had grown up under the shadow of the universities, in the same place, not only has the London University been founded on a different principle, but the two ancient universities are just working out what is known as the "affiliation scheme." Under this scheme, as I understand it, a systematic course of instruction is given at certain places, whereby the universities extend their teaching, and, in a measure, their academical distinctions, among students in various parts of that comparatively small country.

THE RELATION BETWEEN THE UNIVERSITY AND THE COLLEGES.

But while I am convinced, for these reasons, that the system adopted for our university is the right one for India, representing the political principle of federation as applied to education, I am quite aware the mainspring of such an organization lies in the proper adjustment of the relations between the colleges and the university. The basis of this adjustment must evidently be the due representation in the Senate of the heads of the federated colleges. It will have been noticed, I think, that this essential point has not been overlooked in preparing the first list of Fellows.

Our university is therefore likely for a long time to come to be one that directs and organizes education; that uses affiliated colleges as its instruments and medium for the dissemination of learning, and tests the results by great public examinations. I do not say, however, that no attempt should be made to lay the first stone of a gradual change in its design. On the contrary, I have already proposed to strengthen gradually the Muir College, which is now the local habitation and meeting place of the university, by increasing the number of its teaching staff, whenever this should be possible and desirable. We cannot attach professorships to the university itself, but it is possible to improve and expand the teaching power at the Central State College. It was with this aim that I applied to the Government of India, two years ago, for permission to establish a separate professorship of philosophy at the Muir College. The proposal was negatived by the Home Government on financial grounds, but I hope it may succeed later. We pointed out at the time that since, in 1884, two courses of study had been prescribed by the Calcutta University, a very marked preference had been shown by the students of the North-Western-Provinces, as well as of Bengal, for that course which embraces mental and moral philosophy. It seems to me, in the first place, not unwise to allow fair scope to any characteristic national predilections that may show themselves in the higher studies, and to develop these lines of thought by a connection with the critical learning of Europe. And in the second place, I have a notion, though it may sound old-fashioned and far-fetched, that at a time when there is spreading through the country a great industrial and commercial movement, coinciding with and partly causing, perceptible changes in habits of mind and a strong demand for material comforts—at such a time we shall find it a matter of growing importance to the higher intellectual life of the country that the philosophy of mind and morals shall be kept well in the foreground of our educational programme.

THE STAFF.

If therefore, we can add very gradually to the professional staff at head-quarters, we shall be making some progress towards that kind of constitution which is advocated for this university by our colleague, Babu Bireshwar Mitter, in a very able paper that he contributed to the discussion on the Bill. Meanwhile we can, I think, afford to wait. I have already alluded to certain objections against attempting to combine at the same place teaching with examining; and it may be added that Allahabad is not, like some large city or ancient seat of learning in Europe, a place which attracts men of pre-eminence and reputation in special sciences or studies, who might be thus available for professorships. We have excellent professors, but they are at any time liable to be transferred elsewhere; so that there is no great reason, at *present for assuming that the staff at Allahabad can be* kept permanently stronger, in particular subjects, than at one or another of the colleges. Moreover, much of the relative development of the colleges must depend on the extent to which they can offer exhibitions and scholarships. That the establishment of this university will give an opportunity and an incentive to the endowment of scholarships by public-spirited men of rank and wealth in these provinces, I earnestly hope and believe; but we have no right to expect or ask that they shall be chiefly given to resident students at Allahabad.

THE FUNCTIONS OF THE SENATE.

In regard to the constitution and functions of the different faculties, the Senate will have much to decide. We have to determine the departments of learning in which the Senate can undertake to grant degrees; and here again we are met by the difficulty, to which I have before referred, of providing, for a *university that is to* preside over affiliated colleges, instruction at a proper standard of excellence in the professional and technical courses. In the faculty of arts, by which I mean philosophy and letters, we have, at any rate, the means of fixing the measure of liberal education and general cuture; and the colleges are all fairly equal in their capacity to work up to the same level. Now with regard to law, we have at Allahabad the means of giving lectures and holding examinations; and if my friend the Vice-Chancellor should see fit to lend us his aid and countenance in adjusting our relations with the High Court, I see no reason why the study of law should not greatly benefit, should not take a wider range, and assume a more scientific character. For Engineering, I believe, something may in time be done by bringing the Roorkee College more or less within the range of our affiliation, and there is such a spreading demand in India for trained Engineers, that a good degree ought to be a valuable introduction to that profession. The Talukdars of Oudh have subscribed a very large sum to wards the foundation of a technical school: their liberality and public spirit deserve all possible recognition and aid by the university; but their whole scheme must be carefully worked out before it can be seen whether the school can be organised in any connecton with this university. As to Medicine, I fear we have, at present no materials ready to hand. We have, at Agra, a good medical school which is doing excellent work, but there is no Medical College in these provinces; and an independent medical profession can as yet hardly be said to exist. Nor have we at any one place the large hospital or the staff of experienced medical practitioners which are necessary for the training that could alone give the public confidence in our degrees.

I must now bring to an end, gentlemen, my attempt to survey in outline the position and prospects of the university, and to give some very general indications of the manner and the methods according to which it may begin and extend its operations. *Quot rami tot arbores*, should be its motto. I hope it may spread its branches widely, and have soon a large family of children by adoption.

THE WORK OF THE SENATE.

The Senate will now proceed, I understand, to form itself into a constituent assembly for the purpose of framing the rules and bye-laws that are to regulate its interior economy and the distribution of its power. You have to appoint your Registrar; you have to make the allotment of Fellows to each of the Faculties; you have to settle the constitution of the Syndicate; and to fix the conditions of Matriculation and the courses of study. The Senate will, I am sure, give serious attention to these important details, and with the Vice-Chancellor to preside over their deliberations, I am certain that the practical organization of the university is in strong and capable hands. I am sorry that I shall not be here to see it in actual work; but I am most glad that my last week in India has been marked by so signal an event as its opening; and I trust that we may all congratulate ourselves on having thus far accomplished an undertaking of much national interest and importance. Whatever else may be said of the English administration of India, no one can assert that in the matter of education the English have not been open-handed and unreservedly, almost audaciously, liberal. They have frankly given their best to India; they are ready to tell her all they know; and although knowledge like other keen and polished instruments may need skilful handling; although literary facilities freely given may be sometimes used against the givers, the English do not allow such things to affect the continuity of their educational measures or to shake their faith in their settled principles. If our Indian fellow-subjects suppose this to be an ordinary and common-place political concession; if they imagine that from any civilised administration they would, as a matter of course, have received the privileges of independent universities and a free press, then they have by no means mastered the real state of affairs under some of the foremost European Governments. But however, this may be for India, the English have chosen their policy, and have marked out their part; nor will it be diverted or obscured by any shadow of turning. Like the Greek leader in Homer, who only asked the god to scatter the mists that surrounded him, and to let his men see with their eyes in the field, the English desire, in their Indian enterprise to take all the risks with the advantages of clear light. I do not believe that this policy will be misunderstood, or will be ill requited, among the people of this part of India. My experience during the past 5½ years in these provinces, which have a great history in the past and for whom the future is full of promise, has led me to a high appreciation of the judgment and sound capacity of the leaders of the native community. I trust that the new university will be received by them as a fresh pledge and a manifest sign of the confidence with which we are pursuing a free and magnanimous policy in education.

OBJECTIONABLE STABLES.

MR. LEASK, Assistant Healh Officer, yesterday charged Hurryba Narryba, a Hindu livery stable keeper, before Mr. Crawley Boevey with using after conviction, a place as a stable which was unfitted for the same, Mr Leask drew the magistrate's attention to the fact that the accused had been ordered by Mr Webb last year to vacate the place, and after doing so far a time had returned.

Mr. D'Souza, who represented the accused, admitted the facts stated by Mr. Leask but contended that the proper person whom the authorities should have summoned was the owner of the stable. He did not deny that the act included the tenant in the words "owner or occupier" but he thought that the latter word was retained loosely in the section and that the legislature aimed at the owner. Reading the context Mr. D'Souza affirmed that his worship would see that the spirit of the law was aimed at the owner. It would be minfestly unjust if a tenant was to be made answerable for the unsuitability of a place when the building, or whatever it might be, was let by the owner and was a means of profit to him. A tenant paid the rent of a place and used it, but if the authorities discovered that it was unstable and there was anything wrong, Mr. D'Soza submitted the owner should be the person to be proceeded against.

The Magistrate was of opinion that it would be rediculous to make this a test case: each one had to be taken on its own merits. Here the municipal authorities decided that the stables were objectionable and the tenant should vacate. His worship thought that would be the best course to adopt, especially as there were only two horses. Mr. D'Souza was willing to vacate if time was given.

Mr. Leask promised to stay action sill the send of the year but pointed out that last year similar time had been given to the end of December. The case was allowed by the court to be thus settled.

Holloway's Pills and Ointmnt.—Some occupations tend to the development of certain diseases, and those who toil as miners are peculiarly liable to rheumatism, lumbago, and other allied complaints. In the goldfields and copper mines Holloway's remedies have been largely patronized by the workers to their very great advantage, and they can be confidently recommended as invaluable remedies for inward congestions, spasms and cramps in the bowels, and all those conditions of the lungs and liver to which those who work underground or in impure atmospheres are so peculiarly liable. For cuts, bruises, sprains and stiffened joints, the action of Holloway's Ointment is eminently healing and soothing, and a supply should always be at hand in case of need.

THE COROMANDEL POETS.

We give below a few more samples of the Coromandel poetry. It is seldom that a P. and O. steamer has so many poets among its passengers and on that account the voyage of the Coromandel will be memorable.

Slowly dear familiar faces, fade receding from my view.
As within a windsail sobbing, I feel the ship put on the screw;
Forms and features now are vanished, all by fog obliterated,
nd a windsail, for emotion, is a place much overrated.

So retreating, heart still beating, and a grimy line or two
Drawn around my nose and optics, telling of the grief I knew;
arranged my little cabin, then upon my little cot.
at me down in pensive sadness; sat me on the selfsame spot,
Where just now in parting anguish, lest without her I should languish
"My "Angelina" sot!

Bounteous Nature; wonderous healer! has some methods all her own
For subduing widowed feelings, and for blunting thoughts of home;
Thus the agonizing tremblings of the over anxious lip
When the basin and the bedclothes waltz together round the ship
As one waxeth green and greener, would cause the loveliest "Angelina"
One's memory to slip!

Then again! when off "Valetta," I could wish for nothing better
Than to stretch my legs a little, that so long cramped up had been,
But they made us wear the *yellow*; enough to sicken any fellow
Why! even our skipper—so they tell me—would far sooner wear the *green!*

A fire now and then, and entrees, manufactured out of quoits
"Sweeps" and "Bulls" and want of baccy; cliques and drinks, and great exploits;
By our "Marines" some wondrous stories; songs and psalms, and other things
Did the rest—and long 'fore "Suez," Angelina's form took wings.
Sadly smiling,—once I saw her; at Port Said, when playing Roulette
"*One's the number*" whispered lowly; then uncurled her pinions slowly,
And she was right: you bet!

Angelina! noble creature! to think I can't recall a feature
Of one who proved so true a teacher; when my luck was almost run,
But my darling, just consider! though you should be left a widder
If this ship should lose her "ridder," or should meet with a "cyclone"
You would find another fellow, while I, upon my umberellow
Would brave the waves alone!

And often then, when winds were warring, and your second Hub sat snoring
In his armchair by the hearthrug—with my picture in your hand,
You would murmur: "Oh! my number poor number, number one!"
"With every turn of my door handle, I think 'tis you from the "Coromandel"
"And I do so hate a scandal! oh! please leave well alone!"

But sure the slick, sonorous dropping, of the quoit in bucket floppping
Has set me sleepily a dreaming!—why our voyage is all but done!
And if you can find a vessel, better fitted for a wrestle,
With all elements discordant—better records of "the run,"
With a better crew inside her—cheerier officers to guide her,
Jollier passengers on board her: keener dancers—better fun,
Then by all means take that steamer, but for me and "Angelina"
"Coromandel's" Number One.

GADFLY.

A COROMANDEL LAY.

They've offered us a prize! my eyes what fun!
On the best sketch of "Coromandel's" run,
And though I expect the "Standard" is too high
I now propose for it to have a try;
And see if I can draw a smile or tear
From out the busy things that happened here.

So bear with me while first I try to sketch,
The ship we now are on to bridge the stretch
Twixt England's coldest shores, and warmest hearts
And India's hottest clime, and varied parts;
From happy country side and busy London's roar
To "Chota Hazri" land, cheroots, and heat galore.—

All know the P. and O. and this good ship is their's,
And we her living freight, are lively first class fares;
Good, strong, and stout she'll brave the heaviest seas,
Well captained now by one named Isaac Reeves.
Five officers, six engineers, a doctor too besides,
And whites and blacks make up the crew, which this good packet guides.

We shipped a-board this vessel in the usual gruesome hurry,
With friends and boxes, worries all that could a poor wretch flurry,
The whistling train, and ringing bell, the last "good bye" being yelled—
We moved away from Albert Dock and dirty Thames beheld;
We steamed away down river, and all felt very sad,
Though when we'd had a good square meal, things were not quite so bad.

And now we paused to look around and see who was on board,
We found we had a Princess and here and there a Lord,
And quite the usual mixture of water loving wights
Who didn't care for overland and all the pretty sights:
But like to "take it out" of sea and first class fares as well,
And prayed the Bay would treat them well—they didn't mind a *swell*,

We stopped a bit off Isle of Wight, to land our pilot gay,
And shoved him off in a small boat and started right away—
Gib our first port, the channel smooth, and all looked very fair
For a lively voyage to the East unmarred by *mal-de-mer*;
Scarcely a ripple on the sea, the slightest hint of fog,
"Good, thirteen four" the seaman said as he handed in the log.

Quite soon a nasty braying sound fell on the dullest ear,
A fog some said! and sure enough we "eased;" and there was fear
We'd run aground, or soon collide, and each to cheer his brother up,
Told him of shipwrecks and sea woes, the very latest gup.

It soon cleared up however, and the weather prophets said,
They thought "the Bay would be quite smooth" the fog the sea had laid
And while we slept that very night we passed into the Bay,
And left old Ushant out of sight and went upon our way
So smoothly that when morning came and we at breakfast met
The question of the meal was "are we in Biscay yet?"

Now chronicling the daily life till incident arises,
Would be wearying you, and tempting me to conjure up surprises;
And as I fancy our Committee know "just a thing or two,"
I'll stick to fact and glide along past shores we better knew
When we at school learnt all our heroes' works on land and sea
But wished their deeds were'nt dated, to learn deest was beastly.

By constantly requesting all the buttoned men we met
If they would kindly tell us when we to Gib should get;
We found that on the morrow as soon as morning broke
We should arrive: and so we did, though by some brilliant stroke,
We managed only there to stay for less than half an hour,
While they took our bill of health on shore, returned and said "bon jour."

So now we are for Malta bound and there is something more to do
To growl at all about us of the Captain and his crew,
For managing so nicely to cut our visit short;
And hurry their good craft away to another distant port;
Without a chance to go on shore and see and buy and walk
All over that great barren rock—'Twas really quite the talk.

The first day was so pleasant and the evening quite serene
That we nearly had recovered from our Gibraltar spleen,
And we thought we were so favoured and gave the mates the laugh
When they said "the glass is falling" and thought it pleasant chaff.
But in the night the carpenter quite startled us in bed
By screwing up the port holes which are just above our head.

And now I'd like to stop and say no more for a day or two,
But a truthful man must just let out or the prize may go to you.
And the sea sick smile, and the broken head, and the squalling babes on the floor,
And the creak of the woodwork, and rushof stream, and the slam of the cabin door,
And the groan of the man in the bunk above, and the fear of the one below,
Are things much easier to write and read than they are to bear you know.

It blew for three days and nights so hard, that the devils seemed all let loose,
And the ship she rolled and pitched so much, that It wasn't any use
To do much else but lie and pray with many an inward qualm
That some kind spirit up above on the water would throw some balm
To make it all quiet and nice again and to let us get something to eat,
For near the end we'd nothing left, from our throats right down to our feet.

A tantalizing few there were who seemed to like the dim,
And the Captain and Officers said it was nought, but a "breeze o' win!"
With a nasty sea, and a dirty sky and rain at last like the flood,
Which made poor sinners down below wish they always had been good.

Three parsons were among us you know, and one of them wasn't sick,
And the sailors who are wicked all, and look out for a reason quick,
Just shook their heads and said with a wink "no wonder it blows so hard"
"One is enough for a gale of wind"—"but with three"—"look out my word,"
But we below who heard them, thought with many a groan
Look after your own bad deeds—my boys—and let the clergy alone!"

We had to heave to for four hours or more and the ship more quiet lay
And we felt our prayer had not been rain and that there would come a day
When we could lift our poor sad selves right out to the deck once more
And always go overland, for aye, and not tempt the sea any more.
And in the night they kept her away and the wind and sea fell light,
And our sea sick souls recovered again and we slept all thro' the night.

And soon white Malta shone like a mist above the azure sea
And we were told by the "buttoned men" with whom we couldn't agree
That the ship would arrive in an hour's time and go again in three,
But we weren't to go on shore at all! because they were sick you see,
So we left quite sad and put to sea and a lovely passage made
Getting o'er our troubles by degrees and soon arrived at Port Said.

We had a dance in the Suez Canal and a little musical treat,
And by the time we reached Suez, we all were on our feet
Eager to meet the good Duchess, and the rest of the overland lot
Who came aboard just before we left, tired, and dusty, and hot.
In the night we left and steamed away into the Red Sea bound,
A Royal and loyal lot on board, hearty and well and sound.

And now smooth seas and cheerful weather meet us on our way,
Sweeps, and lotteries, sports, and yarns, while away the day;
And at night the gentle music, and the swinging dance,
Or the tender touch and whisper and the sweet quick glance
Makes the tropic voyage linger over gleaming seas
Till the daily run reminds us we'll soon at Aden be.

But one night while gaily nearing dusky Aden's distant shore
Smoke was found to be proceeding from above a storeroom door,
And a fire was soon discovered far down near a hold below
And the hands went to their stations fought the fire hard as though
All their lives on it depended—soon they got it under then
And the sleepers knew next morning that they had to thank the men
For their kind and watchful service, battling with the growing flame
While below they all were sleeping knowing nothing all the same.

Here we are and I am ended and I guess you're glad to know
That I've done just for the present, send your prize to me below,
And I'll try then to remember that a rhyme may sometimes tell
Somewhat of the doings of a vessel that leaves for a spell
The land she hails from and returns to; and when you are coming back
Try and come with me again friends, for my name is

SLEEPING JACK.

A despatch received from Ottawa states that the Dominion Government has completed an arrangement for the transportation of the mails by the new route between Great Britain and Japan, via the Canadian Pacific Railway. Vancouver will be made the postal centre under the new arrangement, and all foreign mails coming eastwards and destined for points in the United States or Canada will be distributed from there.

The Durban correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed as follows regarding the attitude of Dinizulu, just before the mail left England:—"Dinizulu's attitude in Zululand continues unsatisfactory. His chief offence is his last visit to Vrijheid, when he seems to have solicited protection and assistance from the Boers—an act which the Governor considers one of grave disloyalty. He has failed to obey a summons to answer for his conduct. The Resident Commissioner still hopes to arrive at a settlement without recourse to forcible measures; but, anticipating a possible need for enforcing the authority of the law, steps have been taken to supplement the force of Zululand police now with Mr. Osborn at N'konjeni, twenty-five miles from Dinizulu's kraal, Usutu, with 200 Hlubis and Basutos, enrolled as special constables under Major M'Kean. The regular garrison at Ekowe is also being strengthened with a view to afford moral support to the civil power in the maintenance of law and order. No disturbance of any sort has taken place. Umnyamana's powerful influence is on the side of order. Dinizulu's prompter is reported to be N'dabuko.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s.s. Inchlonga, 1,997 tons, Captain J. Blacklock, sailed in ballast yesterday, for Madras.

The B. I. steamer Chanda, 1,304 tons, Captain J. R. Gavin, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and two first-class and twenty deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. steamer Nevasa, Captain T. W Whettard, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from the Coast ports and Calcutta. She had a general cargo and six passengers on board.

The Clan line steamer Clan Buchanan, 1,912 tons, Captain W Miller, sailed from Bombay, yesterday, for Marseilles, laden with a general cargo and with the following passengers:—Rev Denis, Rev F K Isidor, Rev. F. K. Emidia, Mr. H E J Fearn, Surgeon G. Scott and Mrs. Rind.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

17th November, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Peveril	1974	A. Burgess	A	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Coromandel		J. Reeves	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Venetia	1609	F. Cole	D	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Inchlonga	1987	Blackock	E	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Bormida	1492	G. R. Dignino	F	F. Bozzoni & Co.
„ Henley	1446	R. Valder	H I	....
„ Inch Mornish	1292	W. T. Ashby	K	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ China	1394	B. Fletcher	L	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Inchrhona	1496	J. Macdonald	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ C.Buchanan	1585	Kewley	P	F. Muir & Co.
„ Henzada	1098	MacMillan	Q	B. I. S. N. Co.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
17	Nevasa (s)	Whittard	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
17	Inchrhona (s)	Macdonald	Dunkirk.
	Bhownagar (s)	Nakoda	Bhownagar.
	King Arthur (s)	Raffin	Persian Gulf.
	Clan Buchanon (s)	Millar	Marseilles, &c.
	Chanda (s)	Gavin	Coast and Calcutta.
	Landerdale (s)	Donaldson	Tuticorin.
	Inchlounga (s)	Blacklock	Madras.

CALCUTTA.

Nov. ARRIVALS.
13 Asia s .... Craig .... Liverpool, Sept. 23.
Chupra s .... Stewart .... Moulmein, Nov. 9.

DEPARTURES.

Nov 13.—Steamers Chilka and Jasan. Ships Poseidon and Matterhorn. Barques F. L. Skolfield and Bhotan.

MADRAS.

Nov. ARRIVAL.
15 India s .... London.
Nov. DEPARTURE.
15 Clan Lamont s .... London via Galle.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—November 14.

Boileau, Lt, Bengal, Manchester Regt, from leave, from Poona.

November 17.

Booth, Lt, Bengal, The Buffs, on leave, from Deolali.
Pyrke, Capt, Bombay, York L I, on leave, from Purandhur.

DEPARTURES.—November 16.

Boileau, Lt, Bengal, Manchester Regt, from leave, to Agra.
Peters, Lt, Bo, 7th Dragoon Guards, on duty, to Mhow.

November 17.

Scott, Surgeon, Madras, 4th Infantry, H C, on sick leave, to England.
Dwyer, Lt, Bengal, 8th Hussars, on duty, to Meerut.
Mason, Capt, Bengal, R E, on duty, to Pindi.
Loche, Lt, Bengal, R M L I, on duty, to Pindi.
Firth, Lt, Madras, Bedford Regt, on duty, to Bellary.
Ridgway, 2nd Lt, Bengal Connaught Rangers, on duty, to Jallunder.
Vanderzee, 2nd Lt, Bengal, Leinster Regt, on duty, to Calcutta.
Magee, 2nd Lt, Bengal, Leinster Regt, on duty, to Calcutta.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 18th November, 1887.

1. Volunteer F. Pryer is transferred from "B." Company to "C." Company from this date.

2. The following promotion is sanctioned in "D." Company to fill a vacancy: Vol. H. O. Slator to be Lance Corporal.

3. A meeting of the members of "D." Company will be held at the Government TelegraphQuarters, on Saturday, the 19th instant, after the Battalion parade.

4. The drill season having commenced, those members who have not as yet applied to Headquarters for their rifles, &c., should do so at once.

5. The first Commanding Officer's parade of the season will be held on Saturday, the 19th inst., under Lieut-Col L H Bayley. Fall in at the Town Hall at 4-45 p.m. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, Girgaum and Prince's Dock, at 4-15 p.m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid and members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors. This being the first Commanding Officer's parade of the season it is expected that all members will do their utmost to be present. The following movements will be practiced at the Battalion Parade to-morrow Saturday, the 19th inst. Field Exercise Book 1884 Part II, Section 3 to 8 and 10 to 16 and Part III Sections 1 to 4.

Bombay Light Horse.

The following order is notified:—

6. There will be a Commanding Officer's Parade at the Town Hall on Saturday, the 19th inst. at 4-45, p.m., in connection with the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps Battalion Parade.

By Order,
(Sd.) EUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

HIGH COURT.—November 18.

(Before the Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

569—Winter and B—Fatmabai and others vs Nawab Hamid-ood-Dowlah Syed Mahomed, &c.—Craigie, L and O.
570—Tyabji and D—Anundnath Maharaj vs Atmaram Kanoba—Winter and B.
572—Payne, G and S—Rakhmabai vs Dadaji Bhikaji—Chalk, W and S.

The difficulty of settling the succession to the late King of Oudh is not proving as great as it seemed it would at first. The seniority of Prince Kamar Kader, next after the fugitive in Nepal, not being disputed, a Calcutta paper remarks that all grounds of consideration advanced by other claimants must give way to the prime consideration. The estate is being broken up with all the despatch possible. Most of the perishable property has already been disposed of. The jewels, which make up the most valuable part of the property, are likely to be the occasion of some contention, for, while persons are not wanting to deny that many articles are the lawful property of those in whose possession they are found, the difficulty of proving the negative must necessarily be great. The grounds and buildings at Garden Reach will probably have to be sold, as the number of persons between whom the estate must be divided is too great to render it possible to leave so large a portion intact. The manner of its disposal, however, will not be decided till the Viceroy returns to Calcutta and personally inspects the property. His Excellency will also pronounce on Colonel Prideaux's recommendations regarding the allowance to be granted to the King's successor, and the provision to be made for other members of his late Majesty's family. The general multitude of dependents are being paid off with a liberality which they seem to recognize.

SPECTACLES, Pebble, accurately cut for all sights. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Nov. 17.)

Military Department.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year from date of being struck off duty. Lieut-Col J G Fagan, General List, 2nd Sqn Comr, 2nd Bo Lancers.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Major from the date specified—Staff Corps—Capt C E Yate, 9th Nov. 1887.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty-six years' service to be Lieut-Col from the date specified, subject to H M's approval—General List, Infantry—Major W Laing, 11th Nov. 1887.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for 12 months on private affairs, Surgn R W S Lyons, MD, I M S, Staff Surgn, Quetta.

The undermentioned officer of the Medical Staff is brought on the strength of the British Forces in the Bombay Command, with effect from the 3rd Nov 1887, the date of his arrival at Bombay—Surgn G F H Marks.

The following promotions in the Commissariat Dept are ordered, to have effect from 1st Sept 1887:—Lieut-Col C F Hughes, Assist Comsy General, third class, to be Assist Comsy Genl, second class; and Capt G B E Radcliffe, Assist Comsy Genl, fourth class, to be Assist Comsy Genl, third class.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave to Australia on medical certificate for three months:—Lieut D Baker, Royal Marines, Offg Wing Officer 2nd Bo Infy.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year from date of being struck off duty. Lieut-Col G R Peart, S C, Comdt, Bhopal Battalion.

The following Genl Order by the Govt of India is republished:—The following officer of the Garrison Instruction Staff is granted an extension of the tenure of his appointment as specified, subject to the approval of the Secy of State for India:—Major G Poignand, Leinster Regt, to the 14th Dec 1888.

The following extract from Genl Order by the Govt of India is republished:—The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the dates on which they are respectively struck off duty:—Lieut-Col F W Major, Bo S C, Military Accounts Dept, (M C) for one year. Pension service thirty-first year, commenced 5th June 1887.

Bo Vol Rifle Corps—The following appointment is made:—To be Honorary Chaplain—The Rev H Bochum.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Political Department.

Lieut-Col W A Salmon and Col G R Goodfellow, C I E, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Political Agent, Cutch, on the 28th ult.

Rao Bahadur Varajlal Pursotamrai acted as Assist Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, from the 4th July to the 4th Aug 1887, both days inclusive, in addition to his own duties as Daftardar to the Collr of the Panch Mahals.

Capts J S King and G E Hyde Cates respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Adjutant, Kolhapur Infy Corps, on the 29th ult.

Mr. F C O Beaman, C S, resumed charge of the office of Special Settlement Officer for Giras and Wanta, Baroda, on the 3rd inst.

A'zam Wamanrao Balkrishna and Rao Bahadur Nathu Nanabhai respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Fourth Depy Assist Political Agent in Kathiawar on the 5th inst.

The following Notification should be substituted for the Notification of the same No and date published at page 869 of the *Bombay Govt. Gazette* of the 20th Oct. 1887:—H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut-Col E V Stace to act as First Assist to the Political Resident at Aden and Polittical Agent for the Somali Coast during the absence of Lieut-Col F M Hunter, C B, C S I, or till further orders.

Judicial Department.

Mr Ramchundra Gangadhar Karve, Special Magistrate Poona, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the second class within the limits of the Haveli Taluka of the Poona Dist.

Mr A S Moriarty is appointed, on his return from leave, to act as Assist Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar till further orders.

The Govr in Council is pleased to invest Mr P H Dastur, City Magistrate of Ahmedabad, with power to try all such breaches of the Rules made under Clause 7 of Section 11 of the Cantonment Act for the cantonment of Ahmedabad as are committed in any place outside the limits of the said cantonment to which those rules have been extended by Govt. Notification of 14th April 1873, published at page 360 of the *Bombay Govt. Gazette* for 1873, Part I.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Dinkar Paranjpe and Rao Bahadur Vishnu Moreshwar Bhide respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of first class Subordinate Judge under Act XVII of 1879 for the districts of Ahmednagar and Sholapur on the 3rd inst.

Rao Saheb Pandurang Shridhar Pathak and Rao Saheb Ramchandra Dinkar Paranjpe respectively delivered over and received charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Kopargaon in the district of Ahmednagar on the 5th inst.

Mr Habibulla valad Kadarbaksh, Acting Head Munshi of taluka Thul in the district of Upper Sind Frontier, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the third class in the district of Upper Sind Frontier.

Messrs F C O Beaman and S Hammick respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Surat on the 3rd inst.

Azam Laxuman Krishna, Actg Head Karkun of taluka Karwar in the district of Kanara, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the third class in the district of Kanara.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council is pleased, to appoint Rao Saheb Venkatrao Krishna Masur, a pensioned Mamlatdar and a Municipal Commissioner at Belgaum, to be a member of the Bench Magistrate at Belgaum vice Mr John Mahantappa, deceased.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to authorize A'zam Marothi Sakharam, Acting Mahalkari of petha Bhatkal, taluka Honavar in the district of Kanara, to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the Mamlatdars' Courts Act, 1876.

Rao Saheb Pandurang Shridhar Pathak, B A, LL B, assumed charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Murbad in the Thana Dist on the 7th inst.

Rao Bahadur Ganpatrao Bhaskar assumed charge of the office of Second Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes on the 10th inst.

Khan Bahadur Kharshedji Manekji Kharshedji assumed charge of the office of Third Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes on the 10th inst.

Mr Hormasji Dadabhoy assumed charge of the office of Fourth Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes on the 10th inst.

Educational Department.

Messrs. K R Kirtikar and W K Hatch respectively delivered over and received charge of the duties of Professor of Anatomy and Curator of Museum, Grant Medical College, on the 29th ult.

Revenue Department.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Krishnarao Shivram Tipnis to act as Personal Assist to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari during the absence on special duty of Rao Bahadur Lallubhai Gordhandas, or till further orders.

Mr H E Andrewes, Assist Consvr of Forests, second grade, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for six months.

Mr Waman Ramchandra Gaunde, Sub-Assist Consr of Forests, third grade, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month from the 15th inst or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Ganesh Sakharam Hinge to act as Sub-Assist Consvr of Forests, third grade, during Mr. Gaunde's absence or till further orders.

Public Works Department.

In accordance with instructions from the Govt. of India, Lieut M Nathan, R E, appointed by the Secy of State for three years' special duty on Indian Defences, is graded on the Bombay List as an Assist Engr, first grade, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, for employment as Ex Engr, fourth grade, on the Military Works Estabt.

The following Notification by the Govt. of India, Public Works Dept, is republished for information:—Mr E Lund, Depy Examiner of Accounts, State Railway Stores, attached to the office of the Director Genl of Railways, is transferred to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay."

Khan Saheb Ali Akbar, Assoc M Inst CE, Assist Engr, first grade, has passed an Examination in Gujarati according to the standard laid down in RGovt Resolution No 379 E—1418, dated 30th Sept 1881.

Miscellaneous Appointments, &c.

The District Judge of Poona has granted Rao Saheb Mahadeo Shridhar Kulkarni, Subordinate Judge of Junnar, privilege leave on half pay for one month from the 1st Nov 1887 or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr J A Baines, C S, delivered over and Mr K R Bomanji received charge of the office of the Collr and Dist Magistrate and Political Agent, Kaira, on the 4th inst.

Rao Bahadur B R Heblikar delivered over and Mr R M Kennedy, C S, received charge of the talukas of of Bhiwndi and Shahapur in the Thana Dist on the 29th ult.

Rao Bahadurs Vyanktesh Bapuji Wadekar and Gururao Ramchandra Mokashi respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Dist Depy Collr, Sholapur, on the 15th ult.

Azam Govind Bahirav Joshi, Head Karkun of taluka Sangamner in the Ahmednagar Dist, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of that taluka during the absence of the permanent incumbent Rao Saheb Narayana Krishna Pendse on privilege leave.

Rao Bahadurs Shitaram Damodar and Hanmant Ramchandra Shirhatti. Dist Depy Collectors, Khandesh, respectively delivered over and received the Revenue and Magisterial charge of the talukas of Dhulia, Amalner and Chalisgaon and the Revenue charge of the talukas of Nandurbar, Taloda, Shahada and Pimpalner on the 25th ult.

Mr H A Acworth delivered over and Mr A D Younghusband received charge of the office of Collr, Dist Magistrate and Political Agent, Satara, on the 2nd inst.

Rao Bahadurs Balkison Amarsing and Kashinath Laxuman respectively delivered over and received charge of the duties of Police Insp, Malegaon Divn, in the Nasik Dist, on the 19th ult.

Rao Bahadur Hanmant Ramchandra Shirhatti delivered over and Khan Bahadur Ratanji Edulji Kanga received charge of the office of the Assist Collr, Southern Divn, Khandesh, on the 26th ult.

Azam Gopal Lakshuman, Head Karkun of taluka Malsiras in the Sholapur Dist, acted as Mamlatdar of that taluka in addition to his own duties from the 6th June to 11th July 1878, both days inclusive, this being the period between the departure of Rao Saheb Ragho Brahmgiri on transfer and the arrival of the Acting Mamlatdar, Rao Saheb Daji Ballal, appointed to act there.

Mr A D Younghusband delivered over and Mr G F M Grant received charge of the office of Collr, Dist Magiste and Political Agent, Satara, on the 3rd inst.

Major W G W Macbay and Mr D Davies respectively delivered over and received charge of the joint offices of the Dist Supdt of Police, Khandesh, and Assist Political Agent for the Dangs and Surgana State, on the 24th ult.

Mr Alfred Keyser, Collr, delivered over and Mr W P Symonds received charge of office of the First Assist Collr and Magiste, Poona, on the 2nd inst.

Messrs. E F Green and W L Souter respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assist Supt of Police, Khandesh East Divn, on the 4th inst.

Rao Saheb Vishnu Hari Shikhre, Mamlatdar of Taloda in Khandesh, ceased to be sub pro tem. second grade from the 10th March 1887, in consequence of the reversion of Rao Saheb Shankar Bhalchandra Bapat from his office on special duty as extra Native Assist to the Commissioner, Central Divn.

In consequence of the same reversion and from the same date Rao Saheb Ramchandra Bapuji Mudholkar Mamlatdar of Shrigonda in the Ahmednagar Dist ceased to be sub pro tem, fourth grade.

Rao Saheb Yashwant Ballal Tambe, fourth grade Mamlatdar of Shevgaon in the Ahmednagar Dist, ceased to be sub pro tem, third grade, on the 1st Aug 1887, in consequence of the reversion of Rao Saheb Sakharam Chimnaji Joshi from his special duty as Income Tax Officer, Poona City.

Messrs Gurshidapa Virbasapa and J C Anding respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Dist Depy Collr, Belgaum, on 1st inst.

Messrs. G Scott and Ganesh Pandurang Thakar respectively delivered and received charge of the office of Huzur Depy Collr, Ratnagiri, on the 3rd inst.

Messrs W L Souter and H Kennedy respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Dist Supt of Police, Ratnagiri, on the 25th Oct 1887.

Messrs C E Frost and E J Ebden respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Collr and Dist Magiste of Bijapur and Political Agent for Jath and Daphlapur States on the 7th inst.

Mr Vithsawant Harischandra Sawant, Head Karkun of Rajapur in the Ratnagiri Dist, performed the duties of the Mamlatdar of the taluka in addition to his own from 27th March to 18th April 1887, both days inclusive, during the absence on privilege leave of the permanent incumbent Rao Saheb Parashram Ballal Shitul.

Messrs T M Cotgrave and H A Acworth respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Depy Collr of Salt Revenue, Southern Divn, on the 3rd inst.

Messrs C Pogson and T M Cotgrave respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assist Collr of Salt Revenue, Surat Range, on the 4th inst.

Messrs A R Maidment and C Pogson respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assist Collr of Salt Revenue, Thana Range, on the 5th inst.

Messrs. Lallubhai Gordhandas and Krishnarao Shivaram Tipnis respectively delivered over and received charge of the duties of the personal Assist to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, on the 1st inst.

Messrs R E Candy and J McL Campbell respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Collr of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium on the 10th inst.

Abkari Sub-Inspr Ramji Sinde Hadpedkar, in the Ratnagiri Dist, successfully passed the Departmental Examination held on the 14th Sept 1887.

The following transfers are ordered:—

Assistant Apothecary—F Viegas, from Genl Duty, Presy Circle, to Station Hospital, Aden.

Hospital Assistants,—Gunesh Sadashiv, 3rd grade, Lock Hopital, from Hydrabad, Genl Duty, Quetta; and Rahimbux, 3rd grade, from Genl Duty, Quetta Dist, to Genl Duty, Sind Circle.

The undermentioned Sub-Hospital Assistants are brought on the strength of the Military Dept with effect from 16th Sept 1887, and posted on general duty as stated opposite their names:—*a* D DeSouza, Mhow Circle; *a* P J Figuerrado, *a* Ramchunder Bholasing, Poona Circle; *a* Sadoo Salvee, Mhow Circle; *a* Luxumon Govind, Poona Circle; *a* Shewlingoo Hirooji, *a* Balwant Shivaji Poona Circle; *a* Shaik Oomer, 7th Bombay Cavalry, Jacobabad; *a* Nubibux Mahibux, Mhow Circle; *a* Ramchunder Nimbulker, Poona Circle; *a* Gopal Narayen, *a* Shaik Mohideen, Presidency Circle; *a* Dhondi Nagooji Vezroj, Poona Circle; *a* Balcrishna Kasinath, *a* Tatia Khundooji, Presidency Circle; *a* Shunker Vittoba, 26th N I, Karachi; *a* Thakoordeen Dhobie, Station Hospital Hyderabad; *a* Atmaram Raney, Poona Circle; *a* Shaik Oomer, 29th N I. Hyderabad; *a* Luximon Mungoonath, and *a* Ramaya Nagapa, Presidency Circle.

The undermentioned Medical Subordinates are granted leave:—

Assist Apoth J E DeSouza, sixty days privilege leave from date of departure.

Assist Apoth J R Machado, fifteen days on full pay from the 2nd Nov 1887.

Second grade Hospital Assist Mahadeo Bapuji, was on nine months' sick leave from 11th Feb 1887.

(*a*) Travelling expeditiously by rail, road or steamer, as the case may be, at the public expense.

Messrs. J. H. Clabby and A R Maidment respectively delivered over and received charge of the Sub-Assist Consvr's Office, North Thana, B Divn, on the 7th inst.

Messrs Luxuman Daji Joshi, Sub-Assist Consvr of Forests, Satara, and C Greatheed, Depy Consvr of Forests, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Divisional Forest Office, Satara, on the 2nd Nov 1887.

Messrs G K Betham, Depy Consvr of Forests, and Luxuman Daji Joshi, Sub-Assist Consvr of Forests, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Divisional Forest Office, Satara, on the 31st Oct 1887.

Messrs M D'Cruz and G K Betham respectively delivered over and received charge of the Divisional Forest Office, Bijapur, on the 2nd inst.

Whatever may happen, the British soldier in India shall not be without his rum. The Bombay Government are advertising that they require ten thousand Imperial gallons of rum overproof between the 1st April next and the 31st March following. Those with a predilection for abstruse calculations might find it a problem worthy of their ingenuity to determine how many headaches are contained in ten thousand gallons of overproof rum.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil,—In Consumption its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. Sinclair Coghill, Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor, writes: "I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. Dr. de Jongh's Oil is now the only, Cod Liver Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole Consignees: Ansar, Harford, and Co., 210, High Holborn London.

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BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	14 pct.	790
Bank of Bengal	42,000	800	all	10 do.	890
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	710
Exchange Bank.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. H. Corporation	80,000	100	all	17½ do.	445
National Bank of India	37,330	£25	£12½	5 pct.	118xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	1,308	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	500	Rs. 25	445
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	Rs. 4	98
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	355
Ahmedabad Ginning & M. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	..	—
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	...	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	575
Bellary S. & W. Mill, Ld.	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	575
Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	370
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	890
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	150
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 60	1000
City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	910
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 30	745
Connaught Mills Co., Ld.	840	500	500	Rs. 25	610
Coorla S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	617½
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,630	500	350		350n
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,100
Empress S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,415½	500	500	Rs. 2	660
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	635
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co. Ld.	9,700	150	150	..	197½
Goolam Baba S. & W. Co., Limited	2,000	500	500	..	300
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited		1,000	1,000	..	—
Guzerat S. & W. Co., Limited	42	1,000	1,000	...	845xd
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	855
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	—	570
Hingunghat Mill Co., Limited	700	575	500	Rs. 37½	720 625
Hyderabad Deccan S. & W. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	785xd
India Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 8	1405
Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Limited	1,36	500	5	Rs. 25	545
Jamshed Mfg. Co., Limited	1,600	250	250	Rs. 15	290xd
James Greaves Mill Co., Limited	1,320	500	500	Rs. 2	615
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	500	500		420
Increased	1,483	2	2	Rs. 14	
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld.	466	1,000	200	Rs. 55	900n
Jewraj Balloo S. & W. Co., Ld.	1 100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1120
Khandesh S. & W. Mills Co., Ld	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	820xd
Khattow Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	735
Lukhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	875
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	138
Madras United S. and W. Mills Co., Ld.	500½	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	2,202
Mahaluxmi S. & W. Co., Ld.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	500
Mazagon S. & Mfg. Co., Ld	5,000	250	250	Rs. 8	180
Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,230	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,440
Maneckjee Petit Mfg. Co. Limited	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,270
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg. Co., Limited	1,300	1	100		38
Nawab of Balla S. W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	...	...
New Great Eastern S. & W Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	820
National S. & W. Co., of India, Limited	600	1,000	1,000	...	485
Narayen Cotton Mills, Limited (in Lodn)	500	1,000	1,000	...	200
Oriental S. & W. Co., Limited	5,720	625	625	Rs. 25	555
People of India S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	1,000	250	250	Rs. 6½	135
Presidency Mills Co., Limited	1,000	1,000	—	...	975
Prince of Wales S. & Mfg. Co. Limited	2,189	125	125	...	72½
Queen S. & W. Co., Limited	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	975
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	855
Sasson S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	...	500
Sholapore S. & W. Co Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,140
Soonderdas S. & W Mill Co., Ld.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	605xd
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	...	257½
Swadeshi Mills Co. Ld.	4,000	500	500	...	495
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	0	1,000	Rs. 20	450
Veramgaum S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	...	..
Western India S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	—	780

PRESS COMPANIES.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 54	1,250
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	850
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	690	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	250
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	110xd
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 15	137½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,350	1,350	Rs. 600	645
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	80
East India Press Co.		1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,425
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,275
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 50	600
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 35	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	345
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	222½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 5	77½
Mofussil Co.	3,120	400	400	Rs. 0	435
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	530
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	100
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	295x
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	50	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs. 75	465
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,300
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs.	570xd

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Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
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Sion
Coorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannaha
Deewa
Callian Junctionab
Titwalla
Khadawali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurdee
Kussaraha
Egutpoorah
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rda
Kheirwadee
Niphr
Lasulgaum
Munmar
Nandgauma
Naidongree
Chalisgaum
Kujgaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawuda
Sisowlee
Julgaum
Bhadli
Bhosawul Junctionac
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwaab
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurdaa
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam
Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee (for Hoshangabad
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore ad
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail
Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Nerel
Chinchowli
Kurjutab
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowleea
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaun
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poonabdd
Loonee
Ooroolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhondb
Borebail
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Pomulwaree
Warengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
BiswaBridge
Nandoora
Jullumb
Sheagauma
Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapo
Mohona
Koorun
Budnaira
Malker
Chandoor
Damergau
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdahb
Pownar
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Saigaon
Jehwoor
Keim
Barsee Road
Marbeh
Unger
Mohol
Packney
Sholapurac
Hoodgee
Kurubgam
Doodneh
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabadabc
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedaherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chicksago
Raichore

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Church Gate Street
Marine Line
Churney Rd
Grant Road
Mahaluxmee
Parell
Dadur
Mahim
Bandora
Andaree
Goregaum
Berewlee (Dysur)
Bhynder
Bassein Road
Veraur
Sopalla
Palghur
Boisur
Wangaum
Danoo Road
Goolwood
Wewjee
Sunjan
Bheelar
Damaun Rd.
Oodwara
Pardee
Bulsar
Doongree
Beeleemora
Umulsar
Nowsaree
Murolee
Sucheen
Suratd
Amrolee
Sion
Keem
Palonee
Unclesur
Broacha
Chumargaum
Pallej
Meagaum
Kurwan
Mundala
Dubhoe
Bhadurpore
Etola
Barodaa
Bajwa
Wassud
Nowley
Anand
Bhaluj
Oomret
Dakor
Thasra
Pali
Borehavi
Nariad
Mehmooda
Barairee
Ahmedabadb
Saburmuttee
Ambli Road
Sanund
Charolee
Jackwara
Veerumgaum
Jhond
Patree
Kharraghora
Sabli Road
Lillapore Rd.
Luctoran
Wadwan

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Wady Junca
Chitapore
Mulkid Gate
Jram
Nawandgi
Tandura
Dharur
Gangawaram
Gulaguda
Shankarpalli
Lingampallie
Musapetgate
Hyderabad
Secunderabad

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Wadwan Junc. do. City
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Chuda
Rampur
Kundli
Botad
Ningala
Ujalvar
Dhola Junc.
Jalia
Dhasa
Lathi
Chital
Lunidhar
Kunkavav
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Do. do. do. Gent.'s from...	„	11	8
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AND
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FOR
1887.

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The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

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FOR HEADACHE BILIOUSNESS FEVER CONSTIPATION HEARTBURN SICKNESS
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Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
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KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA,
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine propertie of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with ure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling wate or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and limitation.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT.
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

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PIANOS FOR INDIA.

THE WORLD RENOWNED

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE PIANOS.

Iron Full Concert Grand. OVERSTRUNG, A POWERFUL INSTRUMENT. SCALE 7 Octaves, 8 ft. 2 in. long, 5 ft. 1 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. SOLID MAHOGANY CASE. Cash Rs. 1,450.
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 130, each.
Do. do. 24. do. do. „ 70 „

Square Piano. SWEET TONE, FULL COMPASS, SOLID WALNUT CASE. 6 ft. 6 in. long, 3 ft. 2 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. Cash Rs. 710.
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 66, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 36 „

Sympathetic Square. Overstrung, FULL COMPASS, SOLID WALNUT CASE. 6 ft. 8 in. long, 3 ft. 1 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. Cash Rs. 780.
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 72, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 38 „

JOHN BRINSMEAD PIANOS.

Iron Concert Grand. PATENT CHECK REPEATING ACTION, with new tuning apparatus, sympathetic reverberation, Triplex Scale, Tone sustaining pedal, &c., &c., 9 ft. long, 5 ft. wide. Walnut or Mahogany case. Cash Rs. 2,000.
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 180, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 95 „

Horizontal Boudoir Grand. 7 Octaves, Perfect Check Repeater Action. 6 ft. 8 in. long, 4 ft. 8 in. wide. Walnut or Mahogany case. Cash Rs. 1,500.
ON HIRE PURCHAE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 135, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 73 „

Upright Iron Grand, Indian Model. 7 Octaves, Perfect Check Repeater Action. 4 ft. 2 in. high, 4 ft. 8 in. wide, 2 ft. 1 in. deep, bound and screwed with brass. Consolidated Metal Frame, New tuning apparatus, Walnut or Ebonized case. Cash Rs. 1,400.
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Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 68 „

The Indian Model Cottage. 7 Octaves, Patent Perfect Check Repeater Action, vertical Iron Frames, solid Mahogany case, brass bound and screwed. Cash Rs. 1,000.
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 92, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 50 „

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER — OPPOSITE NAPIER HOTEL

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S
FLUID
MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
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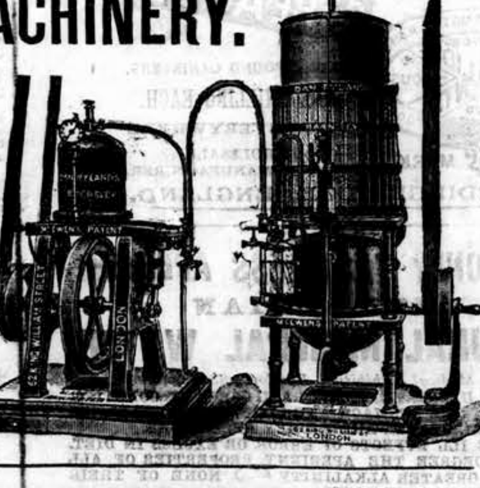
SODA WATER MACHINERY.



(McEWEN'S PATENT.)
THE MOST ECONOMICAL and
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SAVES 30 per cent. in Materials.
50 per cent. in Power.

Occupies half the usual space, specially adapted for exportation.

McEWEN'S PATENT

RAPID PARAGON FILLER.

Only Filler which has obtained TWO GOLD MEDALS.

OVER 2,250 ALREADY SOLD

SOLE MAKER—
DAN RYLANDS,
Barnsley, England.
CATALOGUES FREE.

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

SAUCE
LEA & PERRINS

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World

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TO ROLLER MILLERS.

GRADE YOUR WHEAT

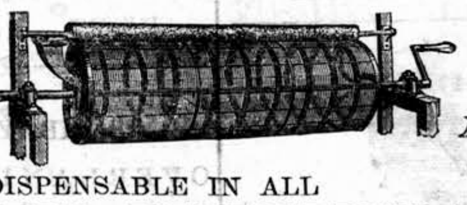
INTO TWO, THREE, OR MORE REGULAR AND DISTINCT SIZES, BY USING

Penney's Patent Wheat Graders,

WITH ADJUSTABLE MESHES,

And thus ensure your Wheat being Evenly Cracked & Reduced.

30,000 Already Sold.



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THEY ARE INDISPENSABLE IN ALL
GRADUAL REDUCTION PLANTS
IN THE MANUFACTURE OF THE
HIGHEST GRADES of FLOUR.

They are in extensive use in all the Largest Mills in England and on the Continent.

CAPACITIES—40, 60, 80, 120 to 350 Bushels per Hour.

CABLE ADDRESS—"SCREENS, LINCOLN."

PENNEY & Co., Lincoln, ENGLAND.

Highest Award at International Inventions Exhibition.

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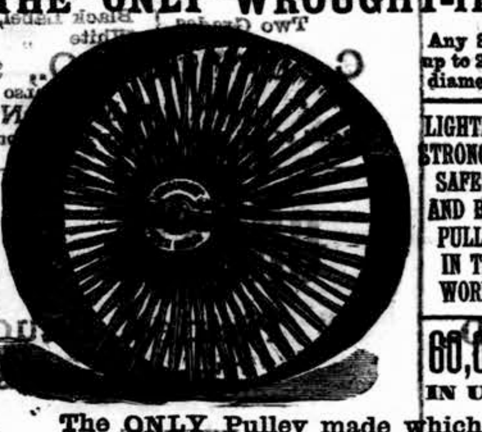
Entirely Wrought-Iron RIM, ARMS, BOSS.

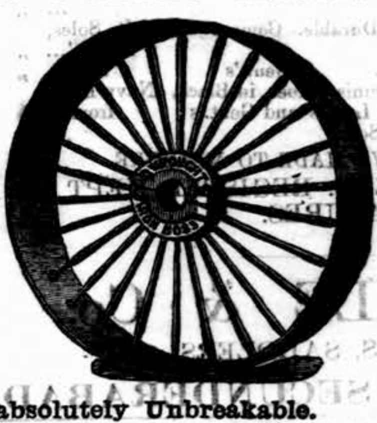
THE ONLY WROUGHT-IRON PULLEY MADE.



Any Size up to 24 ft. diameter.

LIGHTEST, STRONGEST, SAFEST, AND BEST PULLEY IN THE WORLD.

60,000 IN USE.



The ONLY Pulley made which is absolutely Unbreakable.

SOLE MAKERS:

HUDSWELL, CLARKE & Co.,

RAILWAY FOUNDRY, LEEDS.

Used EXCLUSIVELY for driving the Electric Light at the Fisheries, Health, Inventions, and Colonial and Indian Exhibitions.

A LOVELY SKIN,

beautiful complexion, soft, smooth and delicate neck, face, hands and arms can best be obtained by discarding all leaden and greasy cosmetics and cheap soaps, which, not being allowed to remain on the skin cannot possibly have any good effect on it, and by using

Rowlands' Kalydor

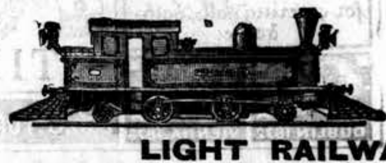
a cooling, soothing, healing and refreshing preparation for the face, hands and arms of all exposed to the heat and dust of summer or the cold and damp of winter; it eradicates freckles, tan, sunburn, stings, redness and roughness of the skin caused by cold winds or the use of hard water, removes pimples, spots, discolorations, chilblains, eczema, etc., relieves inflammation, burns, scalds, inflamed eyes, and renders a chapped and rough skin delightfully smooth and pleasant. Gentlemen after shaving will find it allays all irritation and tenderness of the skin; it is warranted free from any lead or mineral ingredients, can be used with impunity on the skin of the most delicate lady or child.

4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle; bottles of half the usual size at 2s. 3d.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL promotes the growth of the hair, and is also sold in a golden colour for fair-haired people.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO whitens the teeth, prevents decay, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Ask anywhere for ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid cheap, worthless imitations.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENT
TREACHER & Co., BYCULLA AND FORT, BOMBAY.



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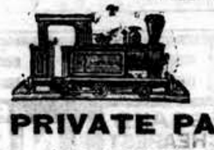

LIGHT RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS,
FOR TOWNS, ESTATES,
PLANTATIONS,
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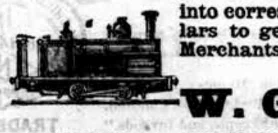
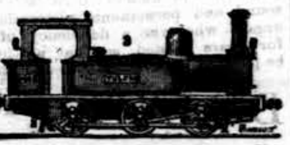
PRIVATE PASSENGER LINES FOR NATIVE PRINCES.

As a guarantee of quality, it may be mentioned that W. G. BAGNALL manufactures and supplies these to H.M. Government for use in India, the Soudan, the Suakim-Berber Railway, and in all parts of the world.

Being the ACTUAL MANUFACTURER, lowest prices and reliable and suitable work are ensured.



Mr. W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send full particulars to gentlemen requiring these, or to Merchants and others able to influence business.



W. G. BAGNALL,
CASTLE ENGINE WORKS, STAFFORD, ENGLAND.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE -AND- CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. v. Liebig

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

THE BECK-REECE PATENT

ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.

For the Manufacture of Transparent Block Ice or for all Refrigerating Purposes on the Anhydrous Ammonia Absorption System.

ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF LIQUID AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT 900 UNITS OF HEAT.
ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF ETHER WILL ABSTRACT ONLY 163 UNITS OF HEAT.
MADE BY THIS SYSTEM, AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT NEARLY SIX TIMES AS MUCH HEAT AS ETHER UNDER SIMILAR CONDITIONS.

NO AIR PUMPS! NO VAPOR PUMPS!! NO BRINE PUMPS!!!

A 10 Ton Size BECK-REECE Machine will make 10 lbs. of Ice with an expenditure of One Pound of Coal.
A 20 „ „ „ „ 15 lbs. „ „ „ „ One Pound of Coal.
A 10 Ton Size ETHER Machine makes 5 lbs. „ „ „ „ One Pound of Coal.
A 20 „ „ „ „ 6 lbs. „ „ „ „ One Pound of Coal.

A 10 Ton Size BECK-REECE Machine requires a steam engine of 8 horse power.
A 10 „ ETHER „ „ „ 30 „

In selecting a Freezing Machine these advantages undeniably point to the great superiority of Anhydrous Ammonia by the BECK-REECE *Patent System over Ether or other Refrigerants.*

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS OR FOR CATALOGUES APPLY TO
W. H. BECK, 115, Cannon Street, London, E.C.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates*, being in a concentrated form. Made instantaneously with boiling water, and palatable without milk.

The FACULTY pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper*;" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children. Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts.

Adopted as a Medical Comfort in the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in Air-tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s. 6d., &c.

WHOLESALE BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS,
M. SCHWEITZER & Co., 10, Adam Street, Strand, London, W.C.
AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUB•RICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

For CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price Rs. 3.8 per Gallon.

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

ENGELBERT & CO.,

BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

S. & H. HARRIS'S

HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.	**EBONITE BLACKING** (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.
SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).	**JET BLACK OIL** FOR HARNESS.
HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.	**POLISHING PASTE** FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

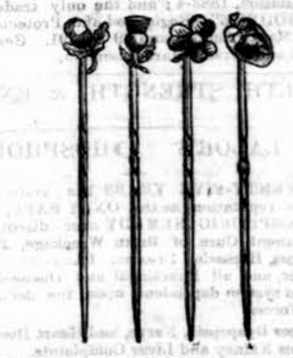
A SET OF FOUR GOLD

"NATIONAL PLANT"

SCARF PINS,

REPRESENTING

INDIA	By the Lotus.
ENGLAND	„ Oak.
SCOTLAND	„ Thistle.
IRELAND	„ Shamrock.

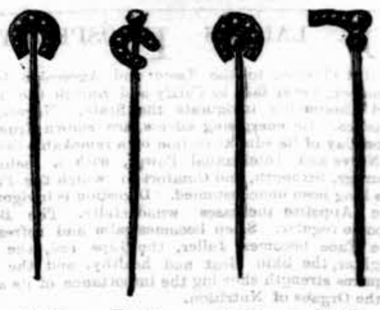


These Pins are also admirably adapted for LADIES' USE, and are, indeed, fashionable for the purpose, being worn in the bonnet strings and dress.

CASH PRICES.

The Acorn and "Thistle" Pins ....Rs. 16 each.
The Lotus and "Shamrock" Pins ..... „ 12 „
The set of 4 be purchased Rs. 50, supplied in Morocco Case holding the set.

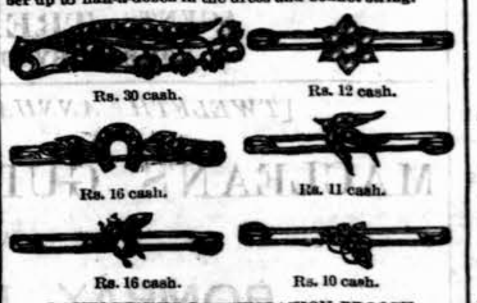
PEARL PINS.



Rs. 10 cash. Rs. 11 cash. Rs. 10 cash. Rs. 13 cash.

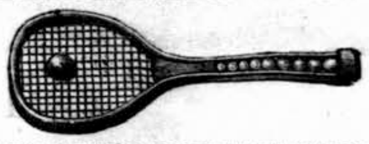
GIPSY LACE BROOCHES.

These Pearl-set Brooches are the height of the fashion. The settings are of 18-carat gold; the designs are exquisite; and the finish unsurpassed. Ladies wear any number up to half-a-dozen in the dress and bonnet string.

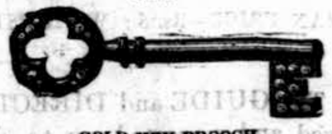


Rs. 30 cash. Rs. 12 cash.
Rs. 16 cash. Rs. 11 cash.
Rs. 16 cash. Rs. 10 cash.

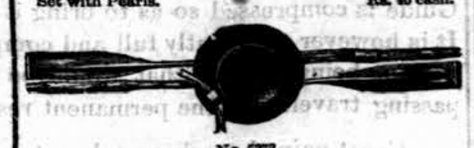
LAWN-TENNIS PRESENTATION BROOCH.



A PRETTY GOLD AND PLATINUM BROOCH.
Set with Pearls.
Rs. 35 cash.
Without the Pearls, Rs. 27 cash, complete in Mor Case.



GOLD KEY BROOCH.
Set with Pearls. Rs. 40 cash.



No. 5373.
Oars and Hat "Fichu" Brooch.
In Silver, Rs. 4-8, cash.
In Gold, Rs. 45, cash.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE.

ORDINARY GRAVITY.

Trade ▲ Mark

Red Triangle.

This world renowned Ale, the fine flavour and other excellent qualities of which are unequalled, is so well known and highly appreciated, that no further commendation of it is necessary.

BASS & CO.'S LIGHT BITTER ALE.

Trade ◆ Mark

Green Diamond.

In view of the growing demand for the lightest descriptions of Ale, MESSRS. BASS & CO. HAVE SPECIALLY BREWED THE ABOVE, which is confidently recommended as being lighter than any German Beer, while it possesses the fine flavour and hop aroma of their ▲ Pale Ale, being like it brewed from the finest malt and hops only. The label used for this Ale is the same as BASS & Co.'s well known Pale Ale label, except that the GREEN DIAMOND is substituted for the RED TRIANGLE and the words LIGHT BITTER ALE for PALE ALE.

BASS & CO.'S DOUBLE STOUT

Trade ◆ Mark

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